UNDER REVISION.

THE MONARCHS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

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WINTER EXHIBITION,

Under the Patronage of

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

THE NEW GALLERY,

1901-2.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE NEW GALLERY.

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RULES FOR THE SUMMER EXHIBITION.

ARTISTS who are desirous of offering examples of their work for exhibition at the New Gallery may send them in on the first two Fridays in March, such works to be removed whether accepted or otherwise on the following Tuesdays. To prevent disappointment on the part of those who may choose to avail themselves of this opportunity, the Directors of the New Gallery think it only right to add that a great part of the space at their disposal is pledged beforehand, and that the non-acceptance of any work does not therefore imply any kind of judgment as to its fitnesss for exhibition.

Water-colour drawings sent in for approval must be framed in gold mounts.

No more than two works may be submitted for approval, and no works are eligible which have been previously exhibited in London.

Every work must be accompanied by a note addressed to the Secretary, and containing the name and address of the artist. But these particulars will be considered by the Directors as strictly confidential, and no mention will afterwards be made of any work submitted to them.

All works must be sent and removed at the artist's expense, and those from the country or from abroad must be delivered and removed by an agent, as cases cannot be received at the Gallery. No work can be removed until after the close of an Exhibition.

A commission of ten per cent. is charged on all works sold in the Gallery.

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Frank Simpson

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Arrangement of the Exhibition.

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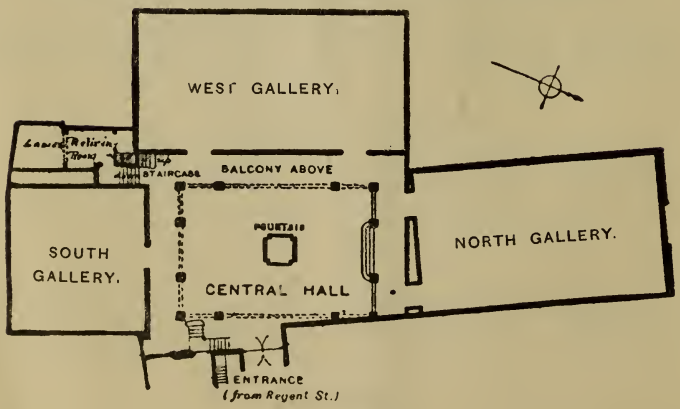

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The President and Members of the Committee take this opportunity of tendering their thanks to His Majesty the King and to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales for their patronage of the Exhibition, and for the contribution of Miniatures, Drawings, and Personal Relics from the Royal Collection at Windsor.

They would further desire to thank all those who have so kindly responded to their call, and have enabled them to present an unbroken series of Portraits of the Occupants of the Throne of England from Edward III. to the present day.

The historical introduction has been kindly written for the Catalogue by Mr. H. Jenner; the biographical notes and descriptions of the pictures have been supplied by Mr. H. A. Grueber and Mr. Barclay Squire; the armour has been arranged and catalogued by Mr. Guy Laking, Mr. Oswald Barron, and Mr. Joubert, and invaluable assistance has also been rendered to the Exhibition by Mr. Isidore Spielmann, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope,

Mr. F. M. O'Donoghue, Mr. C. H. Read, and Mr. A. G. Temple.

The Directors and the Secretary of the New Gallery desire also to express their sincere gratitude to the owners of the pictures and other objects of interest forming the present collection, and to the gentlemen who have so generously helped them in bringing it together.

The Exhibition will be open to the public on Monday, January the 13th, for about three months, from 10 to 6 daily.

The Annual Summer Exhibition of works by living artists will open on or about the 1st of May.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES ON THE ORIGIN AND DESCENT OF THE BRITISH MONARCHY.

The object of these notes is to trace as briefly as possible the development of the British Monarchy, by conquest, inheritance, or absorption, from the congeries of more or less independent States which existed in the sixth century to the United Kingdom of the present day.

It will be seen that the Monarchy arose in various ways and progressed by various forms of succession, beginning with a considerable admixture of the elective principle, always, however, within the limits of particular families, and gradually settling down into strictly hereditary lines, until, in the Revolution of 1688, a new and religious condition was introduced, though, even then, but for that one condition, the strict hereditary succession was and is preserved. And it will be seen, also, that it is not a paradox, but sober truth, to say that the nucleus of the present Monarchy was not England, Scotland, or Ireland at large, but the little Irish Gaelic State of the Dalriada Scots, and that, though the senior line has on certain occasions been superseded, His Majesty King Edward the Seventh now reigns over the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not only because he can undoubtedly trace back to Cerdic of Wessex, Alfred of England, and William of Normandy, but principally by virtue of his descent from Fergus, the son of Erc, who in the fifth century first brought the Scots from Erin to Argyll, and from his descendants, Kenneth MacAlpin, who united the Scots and Picts in the one Kingdom of Scotland, and James VI. of Scotland, who inherited England and its belongings through his great-grandmother Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. No existing Monarchy can show such magnificent antiquity.

The condition of the British Isles in the middle of the sixth century was as follows :—

England, or the part of South Britain held by those tribes of Teutonic race who came from the mouth of the Elbe, had settled down, after about a hundred years of gradual conquest, into the Seven Kingdoms of the Heptarchy.

Wales, in its three divisions of Gwynedd, Powis, and Deheubarth, now, after

the final expulsion of the Irish colonies of the western seabord by Caswallaun Law Hir, entirely Cymric, *Cornwall*, and the Kingdom of *Strathclyde and Cumbria*, were in the hands of rulers of British race.

Scotland, north of the Forth and Clyde, then called Alba, was divided between the little Irish State of the Dalriada Scots and the large Kingdom of the Cruithne or Picts, both using forms of the Gaelic speech, and both probably of Gaelic race. There were outlying Pictish settlements in Galloway, Manau Gododin (round about Edinburgh), and the Isle of Man.

Ireland was divided into small "Kingdoms," sometimes united under one *Ardrigh* or Arch-King.

ENGLAND.

The Pre-Norman Kings.

The Seven Kingdoms of the Heptarchy were, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria, the last, in its two sections of Bernicia and Deira, sometimes forming two Kingdoms. The rulers of these Kingdoms all claimed descent from Woden or Odin, a deified hero whose name came eventually to represent the principal god of the Teutonic Pantheon, though he was probably a real man, who, apparently only nine or ten generations back, had founded a superior race, which imposed itself as a family of rulers on the Teutonic tribes. Cerdic, the founder of the Royal House of Wessex, who came to England in 495, was the son of Elesa, son of Esla, son of Gewis, son of Wig, son of Freawin, son of Frithogar, son of Brond, son of Beldeg (probably the Baldur of the Norse legends), son of Woden. When the English became Christians they were not content with Woden, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle traces Ethulwulf's pedigree back to Adam, through Sceaf, "that is the son of Noah, he was born in Noah's Ark."

The House of Wessex gradually acquired an ascendancy over the whole of England, until Egbert, eleventh in descent from Cerdic, though called only King of the West Saxons, practically ruled all the country. Egbert was the son of Elmund, son of Eafa, son of Eoppa, son of Ingild, son of Cenred, son of Ceolwald, son of Cutha, son of Cuthwin, son of Ceawlin, son of Cynric, son of Cerdic. He was the eighth king who was "Bretwalda" or overlord of the more or less federated Heptarchy. The others wers Ella of Sussex, Ceawlin of Wessex, Ethelbert of Kent, Redwald of East Anglia, Edwin of Northumbria, Oswald of Northumbria, and Oswy of Northumbria. Egbert died in 836, and his son

Ethelwulf succeeded him. On his death in 855, his two sons, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, succeeded him, the first in Wessex, the second in Kent, Essex, and Sussex and Surrey. Ethelbald died in 860, and Ethelbert succeeded to all the realm of his brother. Ethelred I., the third son, succeded Ethelbert on his death in 865. Then came a period of struggle with the Danes, during which, in 871, Ethelred died, and his younger brother, Alfred the Great, succeeded, and was the first both real and nominal King of the English.

The House of Alfred.

I.—ALFRED THE GREAT, succeeded 871, died 28 October, 901.

II.—EDWARD THE ELDER, eldest surviving son of Alfred, 901 to 925.

III.—ATHELSTAN, natural son of Edward the Elder, 925 to 941. He subdued Cornwall, which until then had been ruled by British Kings, and added it to his dominions.

IV.—EDMUND THE ELDER, fifth son of Edward the Elder, 941 to 946.

V.—EDRED, brother of Edmund the Elder, 946 to 955.

VI.—EDWY, eldest son of Edmund the Elder, 955 to 957.

VII.—EDGAR THE PEACEABLE, brother of Edwy, 973 to 975.

VIII.—EDWARD THE MARTYR, eldest son of Edgar, 975 to 978.

IX.—ETHELRED THE UNREADY, half-brother of Edward the Martyr, succeeded 978, deposed 1012, restored 1014, died 1016.

Danish Kings.

I.—SWEYN, King of Denmark, was proclaimed King in 1014, died 1015.

House of Alfred, restored.

X.—EDMUND IRONSIDES, son of Ethelred the Unready by his first wife Elgiva; elected King, April, 1016, died November, 1016.

Danish Kings.

II.—CANUTE, son of Sweyn, King of Denwark, was elected King in 1015, overcame Edmund Ironsides in 1016, died 1036.

III.—HAROLD I., son of Canute, 1036 to 1039.

IV.—HARDICANUTE, King of Denmark, half-brother of Harold I., being son of Canute by Emma of Normandy, widow of Ethelred, 1039 to 1041.

XI.—ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, son of Ethelred the Unready by his second wife Emma, 1043 to January, 1066.

On the death without issue of St. Edward the Confessor, the next direct heir was Edgar Atheling, son of Edward the Exile, son of Edmund Ironsides. St. Edward had more or less fixed upon William Duke of Normandy, his first cousin once removed, as his successor. William was a natural son of Robert Duke of Normandy, son of Richard II., Duke of Normandy, brother of Emma, the mother of the Confessor, and, though nearly related to him, was in no sense the heir to the Crown.

HAROLD, son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, the brother of Edith, wife of St. Edward, claimed also a grant of the Kingdom from the late King. He was crowned 6 January, 1066, and was killed at the battle of Hastings, on the 14th of October, in the same year.

The succession of William, who followed, was by conquest, not by election or inheritance, though after the Conquest there came some form of election; and although, by the marriage of Henry I. with Matilda, daughter of St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, sister and heir of Edgar Atheling, a junior descent from the House of Alfred was brought into the Norman House, the succeeding kings reigned over England, not in right of that descent, but of William's conquest. Later the full heirship of the House of Wessex came through the Scottish Kings to the Kings of Great Britain and Ireland, but still the origin of the succession was not affected thereby.

The Norman House.

I.—WILLIAM I., Duke of Normany, called *The Conqueror*. Born at Falaise, 1025. Became King of the English after the battle of Hastings (or Senlac), 14 October, 1066. Died at Rouen 9 September, 1087. Married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders.

II.—WILLIAM II., called *Rufus*. Third son of William I.—the eldest son, Robert, called *Courthose*, inheriting the Duchy of Normandy; and the second, Richard, having been killed by a stag in the New Forest. Born 1056; died, being shot with an arrow in the New Forest, 2 August, 1100, unmarried.

III.—HENRY I., called *Beauclerc*. Fourth son of William I. Born at Selby 1070; died at St. Denis, in Normandy, 1 December, 1135. Married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III., King of Scots, and of St. Margaret, daughter of Edward, son of

Edmund Ironsides, King of the English, who by the death of her brother, Edgar Atheling, became the heiress of line of the Saxon Kings. This marriage brought a descent from the pre-Conquest Kings of the English into the reigning Houses of England, but the actual heirship remained with the House of Scotland, through David I., the brother of Matilda. The male line of William the Conqueror ended with Henry I., whose only son, William, was drowned in 1120.

The House of Blois.

STEPHEN, son of Stephen Count of Blois and of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror. Born at Blois 1104, died at Dover 25 October, 1154. Married Matilda, daughter of Eustace Count of Boulogne. The right of Stephen to the crown was disputed by the direct heir, Matilda, daughter of Henry I. A compromise was ultimately made by which Stephen was to retain the crown for life, and was to be succeeded by Henry Plantagenet, son of Matilda. By this arrangement the strictly hereditary succession of the crown through either male or female line was established.

The House of Plantagenet.

I.—HENRY II.—King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine. Son of Geoffry Plantagenet (so called from his badge of *Planta genista*, or broom), Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I., King of the English, and widow of the Emperor, Henry V. Born at Le Mans 1133, died at Chinon 6 July, 1189. Married Eleanor, daughter of William V., Duke of Aquitaine.

It was to this King that Pope Adrian IV. issued a bull authorising him to take possession of Ireland, and in 1170 the conquest of that island began under Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke. It was not an effective conquest for some centuries, but it is upon this, and its authorisation by Adrian IV., not upon any inheritance from the ancient Irish Kings, that the right of the English Kings to Ireland is founded.

II.—RICHARD I., called *Cœur de Lion*, third son of Henry II., his two elder brothers, William and Henry, having died in their father's lifetime. Born at Oxford 1157; died (being shot with an arrow) at Chalus, in Limousin, 6 April, 1199. Married Berengaria, daughter of Sancho King of Navarre, but left no children.

III.—JOHN, called *Lackland*, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, fifth son of Henry II. The true heir was Arthur, only

son of Geoffry, Earl of Brittany, fourth son of Henry II. (who died in 1186). Arthur was killed in 1203, and his only sister Eleanor, who would have been his heir, died unmarried in 1241. John was born at Oxford in 1166, and died at Newark 19 October, 1216. During his reign the Duchy of Normandy was lost to the English Crown, and the title of Duke of Normandy dropped, He married, first, Isabel, daughter of William Earl of Gloucester, and second, Isabel, daughter of Aymer, Count of Angoulême.

IV.—HENRY III., King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, eldest son of John. Born at Winchester 1206; died at Bury St. Edmunds 16 November, 1272. Married Eleanor, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence.

V.—EDWARD I., third son of Henry III., his two elder brothers, John and Henry, having died young. Born at Westminster 17 June, 1239; died at Burgh-on-Sands 7 July, 1307. Married, first, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castille, and second, Margaret, daughter of Philip III., King of France. In this reign the final subjugation of Wales by the English took place. South Wales had been conquered in 1090 by Robert Fitzhamon.

VI.—EDWARD II., third son of Edward I., his two elder brothers having died in their father's lifetime. Born at Carnarvon 25 April, 1284; deposed 7 January, 1327; murdered in Berkeley Castle 21 September, 1327. Created Prince of Wales immediately after his birth. Married Isabel, daughter of Philip IV., King of France.

VII.—EDWARD III., eldest son of Edward II. Born at Windsor 13 November, 1312; died at Shene 21 June, 1377. Married Philippa, daughter of William Count of Hainault. In the thirteenth year of his reign Edward III. assumed the style of "King of England and France and Lord of Ireland." The claim to the Crown of France, which was continued in the style of our Kings until 1801, was through the marriage of Edward II. with Isabel, daughter of Philip IV. On the death without issue, in 1328, of Charles IV., the last son of Philip IV., Philip VI., son of Charles Count of Valois, second son of Philip III., succeeded to the French throne. The contention of the English Kings was that, though the French law forbade a woman to succeed to the throne, it did not forbid succession through a right derived from a woman, and that, therefore, the right of the grandson of Philip IV. through his daughter was better than the right of his nephew.

VIII.—RICHARD II., second son of Edward Prince of Wales, called *the Black Prince*, who had died in 1376, and his eldest son Edward in 1372. Born at Bordeaux 6 January, 1366; deposed 30 September, 1399; murdered in Pontefract Castle 14 February, 1400. Married, first, Anne of Bohemia, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV.; second, Isabel, daughter of Charles VI., King of France.

The House of Plantagenet—Lancaster.

I.—HENRY IV., eldest son of John, called of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. Born at Bolingbroke 1367; died at Westminster 20 March, 1418. Married, first, Mary de Bohun, daughter of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford; second Joan, daughter of Charles II., King of Navarre. The title of this King was purely Parliamentary, the true heir of Richard II. being the representative of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

II.—HENRY V., eldest son of Henry IV. Born at Monmouth 9 August, 1388; died at Vincennes 31 August, 1422. Married Katharine, daughter of Charles VI., King of France. In the eighth year of his reign he assumed the style of King of England, Heir and Regent of France, and Lord of Ireland.

III.—HENRY VI., King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, only son of Henry V. Born at Windsor 6 December, 1421; died in the Tower of London 21 May, 1471. Married Margaret, daughter of René, Duke of Anjou. Henry VI. was deposed after the second battle of St. Albans, 4 March, 1461, in favour of Edward, Duke of York (Edward IV.), and was restored in 1470 for a few months.

The controversy between the Houses of York and Lancaster cannot be better described than in the words put into the mouth of Richard Duke of York by Shakspere in *King Henry VI.*, Part II., Act II., Scene 2:—

York. Edward the third, my lords, had seven sons:
The first, Edward the Black Prince, Prince of Wales;
The second, William of Hatfield; and the third,
Lionel Duke of Clarence; next to whom
Was John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster;
The fifth was Edmund Langley, Duke of York;
The sixth was Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester;
William of Windsor was the seventh and last.
Edward the Black Prince died before his father,
And left behind him Richard, his only son;

Who after Edward the third's death reign'd as King,
Till Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster,
The eldest son and heir of John of Gaunt,
Crown'd by the name of Henry the fourth,
Seiz'd on the realm; depos'd the rightful King.

* * * * *

Warwick. Thus got the House of Lancaster the crown.

York. Which they now hold by force and not by right
For Richard, the first son's heir, being dead,
The issue of the second son should have reigned.

Salisbury. But William of Hatfield died without an heir.

York. The third son, Duke of Clarence, from whose line
I claim the crown, had issue Philippa, a daughter,
Who married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March;
Edmund had issue Roger Earl of March;
Roger had issue Edmund, Anne, and Eleanor.

Salisbury. This Edmund, in the reign of Bolingbroke,
As I have heard, laid claim unto the crown;
And but for Owen Glendower had been King,
Who kept him in captivity till he died.
But to the rest.

York. His eldest sister, Anne,
My mother, being heir unto the crown,
Married Richard, Earl of Cambridge; who was
To Edmund Langley, Edward the third's fifth son, son.
By her I claim the Kingdom; she was heir
To Roger, Earl of March; who was the son
Of Edmund Mortimer; who married Philippa,
Sole daughter unto Lionel Duke of Clarence:
So, if the issue of the elder son
Succeed before the younger, I am King.

The House of Plantagenet—York.

I.—EDWARD IV., eldest son of Richard Duke of York, only son of Richard Earl of Cambridge (son of Edmund Langley, fifth son of Edward III.) and of Anne, daughter and heir of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, son of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and Philippa, daughter and heir of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. Born at Rouen 29 April, 1441; died at West-

minster 9 April, 1483. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wydevile and widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby. Proclaimed King 4 March, 1461.

II.—EDWARD V., eldest son of Edward IV. Born at Westminster 4 November, 1470, murdered in the Tower of London, with his only brother Richard, Duke of York, 23 June, 1483.

III.—RICHARD III., fourth son of Richard Duke of York, the father of Edward IV. His elder brothers were Edward IV., Edmund Earl of Rutland, killed at Wakefield, 1460, leaving no heirs, and George Duke of Clarence, murdered in the Tower, 1477, who left a son Edward Earl of Warwick, who was beheaded 28 November, 1499, and a daughter, Margaret Countess of Salisbury, who married Sir Richard Pole, and had four sons, among whom was Reginald Cardinal Pole, and one daughter. Richard was born at Fotheringhay Castle 21 October, 1450, and was killed at the Battle of Bosworth, 22 August, 1485. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, only son of Henry VI., who was killed at Tewkesbury 21 May, 1471. Richard had one son, Edward, who died 31 March, 1484. The true heir to the crown was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., who married, in 1486, Henry VII.

The House of Tudor.

I.—HENRY VII., only son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, second son (the eldest, Henry, died unmarried 1418) of John Beaufort, Marquess of Dorset and Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt by his third wife, Catharine Roelt, widow of Sir Otes Swynford. This son and other children of John of Gaunt were born before wedlock, but were legitimated by the Pope and by Act of Parliament (20 Rich. II.), an exception as regards the succession to the crown (*excepta dignitate regali*) being inserted in a confirmation by Henry IV. Thus Henry VII. was considered to represent, in a sort of way, the rights, such as they were, of the House of Lancaster, though there were in existence descendants of the earlier wives of John of Gaunt. His marriage with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., the true heir, gave his descendants an absolute right by hereditary descent, and in consequence of this marriage, and to end the dynastic disputes, Pope Innocent VIII., in 1486, confirmed to him and his heirs the possession of the crown. He was born at Pembroke 26 July, 1455, and died at Richmond 21 April, 1509.

II.—HENRY VIII., King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the

Faith, and Supreme Head on Earth of the English and Irish Church. Second son of Henry VII., his elder brother, Arthur, having died without issue in 1502. Born at Greenwich 28 June, 1491; died at Whitehall 28 January, 1547. Married, first, Katharine, daughter of Ferdinand V., King of Spain, and widow of his brother Arthur, which marriage was annulled in 1533; second, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, who was beheaded in 1536, the marriage having been annulled; third, Jane, daughter of Sir John Seymour, who died in 1537; fourth, Anne, daughter of John, Duke of Cleves, which marriage was annulled; 5th, Katharine, daughter of Edmund Howard, brother of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1542; 6th, Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of (1) Edward Brough and (2) John Nevill Lord Latimer, who survived him and married Thomas Lord Seymour.

III.—EDWARD VI., only surviving son of Henry VIII. His mother was Jane Seymour. Born at Hampton Court 12 October, 1537; died, unmarried, at Greenwich 6 July, 1553.

IV.—MARY I., eldest daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife, Katharine of Arragon. Born at Greenwich 8 February, 1516; died in London 17 November, 1558. At her marriage with Philip, afterwards King of Spain, the regal style, which previously had been the same as that of Henry VIII., was altered to "Philip and Mary, King and Queen of England and France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Princes of Spain and Sicily, etc." At the time of the accession of Mary an attempt was made to secure the Crown for Jane, daughter of Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, and of Frances, eldest daughter and heir of Mary, second daughter of Henry VII., by her second husband, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen 7 July, 1553, and a few documents were issued in her name and dated as in her first and only regnal year. She was beheaded 12 February, 1554.

V.—ELIZABETH, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Born at Greenwich 7 September, 1583; died, unmarried, at Richmond 24 March, 1603.

At the death of Elizabeth the Crowns of England and Scotland were united, though the style of King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland was not adopted until the union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland in 1707. Till then the sovereigns were Kings of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

Ths origin of the Scottish Monarchy is lost in the mists of antiquity. It is, perhaps, as well not to hazard any definite statements respecting the heroic age of Gaelic legends, or to put forward any theory respecting the Tuatha De Danann, the Firbolgs, Partholan, Nemed, the Fomorians, or the Milesians, or even Finn MacCoul, Cuchullin, and the rest of the Ossianic heroes. Suffice it to say that with the poetry there is probably mingled a fair proportion of historical fact, which has not yet been sifted satisfactorily. About the end of the fifth century we come to something more definite. At that time Loarn Mor and Fergus, sons of Erc MacEochaidh Muinremhar were the leaders of a band of Irish colonists, subjects of the King (or of one of the Kings) of Ireland, who, under the name of Scots, migrated from Dalriada (North Antrim), in Ulster, and settled in what is now Argyll, and formed the Dalriada Kingdom. Aidan, son of Gabhran, son of Domhangart, son of Fergus, the seventh Lord of the Dalriada, under the influence of St. Columba, made himself King of this Colony, and declared himself independent of the King of Erin, in 574, and it is with this Dalriada Scottic Kingdom that the Royal House of Scotland begins.

At that time there were four Kingdoms in Scotland :—

1. The Picts, probably, but not certainly, a Gaelic race, speaking a variety of the Gaelic tongue, and governed by a race of Kings whose rule of succession was peculiar, in that brother succeeded to brother, not son to father, and, failing brothers, the succession went to the son of a sister. The Picts possessed most of the country north of the Forth and Clyde, and there were Pictish districts, about whose early history little is known, in Galloway and in the Manau Gododin, a district represented in name by Clack*mannan*, to the west of Edinburgh.

2. The Cymric, or British Kingdom of Strathclyde, extending from the northern wall to the Derwent. This was governed by Kings whose succession, beginning with more or less elective rulers called *Gwledigs*, imitated from the Roman Emperors, gradually tended to become hereditary. This was conquered by the English King Edmund in 954, and handed over to Malcolm I., King of Scotland, that he might be Edmund's "fellow-worker on land and sea."

3. The Teutonic Kingdom of Bernicia, the northern half of Northumbria, extending along the East Coast as far north as Haddington.

4. The Kingdom of Dalriada. The succession in this State was by the system

of *Tanistry*, a compromise between inheritance and election, whereby a successor, called *Tanist*, generally a brother, or, failing a brother, a son or nephew to the reigning King, was nominated with the latter. This differed from the Pictish rule in not insisting on succession from one generation to another through females.

From the foundation of the Dalriada Kingdom under Aidan in 574, to the union of the Scots and Picts under Kenneth Mac Alpin in 844, some fifteen Kings reigned over the Dalriada Scots. The last of these, Kenneth, was the son of Alpin, son of Eochaidh, son of Aedh Fionn, son of Eochaidh Rianamhail (tenth King), son of Domhangart, son of Donald Breac (fifth King), son of Eochaidh Buidhe (second King), son of Aidan (first King), son of Gabhran, son of Domhangart, son of Comghall, son of Fergus, son of Erc. These Dalriada Kings are not, as has been thought, mere mythical or legendary heroes. Their historical character has been clearly established by modern writers, by a careful comparison of the independent records and chronicles of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and though the dates and exact sequence of the Kings have not been quite clearly defined, and the history of many of them is very obscure, there is no doubt that it has been clearly established that Kenneth MacAlpin was the direct male descendant of Aidan and Fergus. The pedigree given above is taken from that in Dr. Reeves's edition of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, which is itself taken from a comparison of the Book of Ballymote, the Book of Lecon, the Duan Albanach, the Annals of Tighernach and Ulster, and other early Gaelic authorities. Kenneth succeeded to the Dalriada in about 839. It seems probable that his or his father's mother was of the Pictish royal house, and that there was a pretext of inheritance in his conquest and acquisition of the Pictish Kingdom in 844.

KINGDOM OF ALBA OR SCOTLAND.

The House of MacAlpin.

I.—KENNETH I., *MacAlpin*, 844 to 859.

II.—DONALD I., *MacAlpin*, brother of Kenneth I., 859 to 863.

III.—CONSTANTINE I., son of Kenneth I., 863 to 877.

IV.—HUGH (Aodh), 877 to 878.

V. and VI. { EOCHA, son of Run, or Cu, King of Strathclyde, and of a sister of Constantine I. / GRIG, or CYRIC, *MacDungail*, reigning jointly, 878 to 889.

VII.—DONALD II., son of Constantine I., 889 to 900. CYRIC 889 to 896.

VIII.—CONSTANTINE II., son of Hugh, 900 to 943, when he entered religion.

IX.—MALCOLM I., son of Donald II., 943 to 954. Acquired Strathclyde by treaty with Edmund, King of the English, in 954.

X.—INDULPH, son of Constantine II., 954 to 962.

XI.—DUBH, son of Malcolm I., 962 to 967.

XII.—CUILEAM (Colin), son of Indulph, 967 to 971.

XIII.—KENNETH II., son of Malcolm I., 971 to 995.

XIV.—CONSTANTINE III., son of Cuilean, 995 to 997.

XV.—KENNETH III., son of Dubh, 997 to 1004.

XVI.—MALCOLM II., son of Kenneth II., 1005 to 1034.

XVII.—DUNCAN I., son of Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld and of Bethoc, daughter of Malcolm II. Reigned 1034 to 1040. Murdered by his successor.

The House of Moray or MacFinlay.

I.—MACBETH, the Mormaor of Moray, son of Finlay, and husband of Gruach, daughter of Boedhe, son of Kenneth III., 1040 to 1058.

II.—LULACH, son of Gilcomgain, Mormaor of Moray, and of Gruach, daughter of Boedhe, son of Kenneth III. (who afterwards married Macbeth). He reigned seven months. From him descended Angus Earl of Moray, who joined with Malcolm, natural son of Alexander I., in an insurrection against David I. in 1130, Malcolm MacHeth, who led another rising in 1137, and Donald, son of Malcolm MacHeth, who joined with Somerled, Lord of the Isles, in a rebellion in 1153 to 1156.

The House of MacAlpine, restored.

XVIII.—MALCOLM III., called *Ceann Mor*, 1058 to 1093. Married, first, Ingeborg, widow of Thorfinn Earl of Orkney; second, St. Margaret, daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironsides, King of the English, who, by the death of her brother, Edgar Atheling, became heir of line of the English Kings.

XIX.—DONALD BAN, brother of Malcolm III. Reigned six months and was deposed.

XX.—DUNCAN II., eldest son of Malcolm III., by his first wife. Reigned six months, and was killed by Malfrid MacLoen, Earl of Mearns. Married Ethreda, daughter of Cospatrick Earl of Northumbria.

XIX.—DONALD BAN, restored, with his nephew Edmund, second son of

Malcolm III. by his second wife, associated with him. Both were deposed in 1097. Donald Ban's daughter Hextilda married Richard Comyn, from whom descended John Comyn, who was one of the claimants to the throne in 1291.

XXI.—EDGAR, fourth son of Malcolm III. and St. Margaret, 1097 to 1107.

XXII.—ALEXANDER I., fifth son of Malcolm III. and St. Margaret, 1107 to 1124. Married Sibylla, natural daughter of Henry I. of England.

XXIII.—DAVID I., sixth son of Malcolm III. and St. Margaret, 1124 to 1153. Married Matilda, widow of Simon de Senlis and daughter and heir of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria.

XXIV.—MALCOLM IV., called *The Maiden*, eldest son of Henry, only son of David I., who had died in 1152, born 1141, died unmarried, 9 December, 1165.

XXV.—WILLIAM, called *The Lion*, second son of Henry, son of David I. Born 1142, died at Stirling 4 December, 1214. Married Ermengarda, daughter of Richard Viscount of Bellamont.

XXVI.—ALEXANDER II., only son of William, born 24 August, 1198, died at Kerrara, 6 July, 1249. Married, first, Joan, daughter of John, King of England; second, Mary, daughter of Ingelram de Courci.

XXVII.—ALEXANDER III., only son of Alexander II., born 4 September, 1241, died by a fall from his horse at Kinghorn, 17 March, 1285. Married, first, Margaret, daughter of Henry III., King of England; second, Yolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux.

XXVIII.—MARGARET, called *The Maiden of Norway*, daughter of Eric, King of Norway, and of Margaret, daughter of Alexander III., whose two sons, Alexander and David, had pre-deceased him, leaving no heirs. Died unmarried, on her way to Scotland, September, 1290.

On the death of Margaret the succession was disputed. There were twelve claimants, of whom five, being descended from illegitimate children of William the Lion, and a sixth, descending from a natural daughter of Alexander II., could have no possible right, while Florence, Count of Holland, descending from Ada, daughter of David I., and John Lord Hastings, from Ada, youngest daughter of David, son of Henry, son of David I., had very little chance. The principal competitors were:—

1.—John Baliol, son of Devorgoil, daughter of Margaret, eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, third son of Henry, son of David I.

2.—Robert Bruce, son of Isabel, second daughter of the said David, Earl of Huntingdon.

3.—John Comyn, Lord of Badinoch, the representative of Hextilda, daughter and heir of King Donald Ban.

Edward I. of England arbitrated in favour of John Baliol, who was crowned at Scone on St. Andrew's Day, 1392.

The House of Baliol.

I.—JOHN BALIOL, born 1249, succeeded 1292, deposed 2 July, 1296, died 1314. Married Isabel, daughter of John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, by whom he had two sons, Edward, who reigned for a few months in 1332, and died without issue in 1363, and Henry, who died in 1332. The present representative of Devorgoil, the mother of John Baliol, is Robert, Duke of Parma, whose mother was the daughter of Charles, Duke of Berri, son of Charles X. of France. The succession to whatever the rights of the Baliols may have been came to the Royal House of France through the family of St. Pol, from Christina Lindsay, daughter of Ada, sister of John Baliol (and wife of William Lindsay of Lamberton), who married Ingelram Sire de Courcy.

After the abdication of John Baliol, Scotland was under the dominion of Edward I., King of England, until his death in 1307, when, after a period of constant war, its independence was secured by the victory of Bannockburn in 1314.

The House of Bruce.

I.—ROBERT I., son of Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, son of Robert Bruce, the unsuccessful claimant of 1291. Born 11 July, 1274; crowned at Scone, 27 March, 1306; died at Cardross, June, 1329. Married, first, Isabel, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar, second, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster.

II.—DAVID II., only son of Robert I. Born 5 March, 1323; died without issue at Edinburgh, 22 February, 1371. Married, first, Joan, daughter of Edward II. of England, second Margaret, daughter of Sir Malcolm Drummond and widow of Sir John Logie.

The House of Stewart, afterwards Stuart.

I.—ROBERT II., only son of Walter Stewart or FitzAlan, 6th High Steward of

Scotland, and of Marjory, eldest daughter of Robert I. Born 1316; died at Dundonald Castle, 19 April, 1390. Married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan; second, Euphemia, daughter of Hugh Earl of Ross.

II.—ROBERT III., eldest son of Robert II., originally named John, but changed his name on his accession. Married Annabella, daughter of John Drummond of Stobhall. Died at Rothesay, 4 April, 1406.

III.—JAMES I., third son of Robert III., his elder brothers, David Duke of Rothesay, and Robert, having died without issue before their father. Born 1394; murdered at Perth 20 February, 1437. Married Joan Beaufort, daughter of John Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt.

IV.—JAMES II., eldest son (but for a twin brother who died young) of James I. Born 16 October, 1430; killed by the bursting of a cannon at Roxburgh 3 August, 1460. Married Mary, daughter of Arnold Duke of Gueldres.

V.—JAMES III., eldest son of James II. Born 10 July, 1451; killed at Sauchieburn 11 July, 1488. Married Margaret, daughter of Christian I., King of Denmark.

VI.—JAMES IV., eldest son of James III. Born 17 March, 1473; killed at Flodden 9 September, 1513. Married Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., King of England, through which marriage the Crown of England came to their great grandson, James VI.

VII.—JAMES V., third son of James IV., his two elder brothers, James and Arthur, having died young. Born 15 April, 1512; died at Falkland 16 December, 1542. Married, first, Magdalene, daughter of Francis I., King of France; second, Mary, daughter of Claude Duke of Guise and widow of Louis of Orleans, Duke of Longueville.

VIII.—MARY, only daughter of James V. Born at Linlithgow 8 December, 1542; deposed 24 July, 1567; beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle 8 February, 1587. Married, first, Francis, Dauphin, afterwards Francis II., King of France; second, Henry Lord Darnley, son of Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox; third, James Earl of Bothwell.

IX.—JAMES VI., only son of Mary. Born at Edinburgh 19 June, 1566. Succeeded to the Crown of Scotland on his mother's abdication 24 July, 1567, and to that of England on the death of Elizabeth 24 March, 1603.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The House of Stuart.

I.—JAMES I., King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. Son of Mary Queen of Scotland, daughter of James V., King of Scotland, son of James IV., King of Scotland, and of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., King of England, whose heir, after the death without issue of her eldest brother, Arthur, and of the children of her second brother, Henry VIII., became heir to the crown of England. Born at Edinburgh 19 June, 1566; died at Theobald's, Herts, 27 March, 1625. Married Anne, daughter of Frederick II., King of Denmark.

II.—CHARLES I., second son of James I., his eldest brother Henry, Prince of Wales, having died unmarried 6 November, 1612. Born at Dunfermline 19 November, 1600; beheaded at Whitehall, 30 January, 1649. Married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV., King of France.

III.—CHARLES II., second son of Charles I., his elder brother, Charles Duke of Cornwall, having lived only a few hours. Born at St. James's 29 May, 1630; restored to his kingdom 29 May, 1660; died at Whitehall 6 February, 1685. Married Katharine, daughter of John IV., King of Portugal, by whom he had no issue.

IV.—JAMES II., third son of Charles I. Born at St. James's 15 October, 1633; deposed 2 February, 1689; died at St. Germains 16 September, 1701. Married, first, Anne, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; second, Mary Beatrix, daughter of Alphonso III., Duke of Modena.

Except for the temporary usurpation of the House of Lancaster in England, the change of succession which followed the expulsion of James II. was the first break in the direct line of inheritance, in England, from Henry II.; in Scotland, from Robert I., at which periods the rules of succession had been for the first time clearly defined. In 1688 it was held that it was against "the welfare of this Protestant Kingdom to be ruled by a Popish Prince," and that James II., having, by leaving the Kingdom, abdicated the government, the throne was thereby vacant, and the country might freely elect a new King, whose only indispensable qualification should be that he must be a Protestant. Nevertheless, the Revolution changed as little as possible, and, save for this one important qualification, the final settlement followed, and still follows, the old rules of succession, only adherents of the Roman Catholic religion having been excluded. The first Act of Settlement (the Declaration and Bill of Rights of the Convention of 1689) conferred the Crown

on Mary, eldest daughter of James II., and her husband, William of Orange, excluding only her father and her infant brother James Prince of Wales, whom the Protestant party affected to believe to be a supposititious child. The succession was settled first on the descendants of Mary, then, failing those, on Anne, second daughter of James II., and, failing issue of Anne, on the descendants of William by any other wife. This arrangement, but for the exclusion of James Prince of Wales, was strictly in accordance with hereditary right, for William, in right of his mother, Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I., was the next heir after Anne, and had he left descendants they, since the failure of the line of James by the death of Cardinal York in 1807, would now represent the strictly direct line. But neither he nor his wife nor his sister-in-law left issue, and "An Act for the further limitation of the Crown," generally known as the Act of Settlement, was passed (by a majority of one in the Commons) in 1701. By this the Crown, in case of the death without issue of Anne, was settled on the Electress Sophia of Hanover, youngest daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., "who is hereby declared to be the next in succession in the Protestant line to the Imperial crown and dignity," and to her heirs, being Protestants. By this Act were excluded not only James Prince of Wales and his sister Louisa (born in 1692), but the descendants of Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, daughter of Charles I., then represented by Anne Duchess of Savoy and her four children; of Charles Louis, Elector-Palatine, eldest son of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., then represented by his daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth Duchess of Orleans, her two children and one grandchild; of Edward, fourth son of Elizabeth, then represented by his two daughters, Anne Princess of Condé, with her four children and twelve grandchildren, and Benedicta, wife of Duke John Frederick of Hanover, with her two children and seven grandchildren, and three children of his daughter Louisa Princess of Salm; and Louisa, the eldest daughter of Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1709, in all forty-two persons, all Roman Catholics, whose descendants, the senior of whom is H.R.H. Mary Theresa, daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Modena, and Consort of Prince Louis of Bavaria, now number some six hundred.

The House of Nassau-Stuart.

I.—WILLIAM III., Prince of Orange, son of William II., Prince of Orange, and of Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. Born 14 November, 1650; died at Kensington 8 March, 1702. Married MARY II., eldest daughter of James II., who was born at St. James's 30 April, 1662, and died at Kensington 28 December, 1694, leaving no issue.

The House of Stuart.

V.—ANNE, styled, after the legislative union with Scotland, "Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," second daughter of James II. Born at St. James's 6 February, 1665; died at Kensington 1 August, 1714. Married George, son of Frederick III., King of Denmark, but left no surviving issue.

The House of Hanover or Guelph.

I.—GEORGE I., son of Ernest Elector of Hanover and of Sophia, youngest daughter of Frederick Elector-Palatine and of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England. Born at Osnaburg 28 May, 1660; succeeded to Hanover in 1698; became King of England, Scotland, and Ireland on the death of Anne, 1 August, 1714, died at Osnaburg, 11 June, 1727. Married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George William, Duke of Zelle.

II.—GEORGE II., eldest son of George I. Born at Hanover 20 January, 1707; died at Kensington, 25 October, 1760. Married Carolina, daughter of John Frederick Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach.

III.—GEORGE III., eldest son of Frederick Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II., who had died 20 March, 1751. Born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, 4 June, 1738; died at Windsor 29 January, 1820. Married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. In 1800, at the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, the style of "King of France" was dropped, and the regal style ran "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith."

IV.—GEORGE IV., eldest son of George III. Born at St. James's 12 August, 1762; died at Windsor 26 June, 1830. Married Caroline, daughter of Charles Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, by whom he had one daughter, Charlotte, who died in 1817, leaving no issue.

V.—WILLIAM IV., third son of George III., his next elder brother, Frederick Duke of York and Albany, having died in 1827. Born at Buckingham Palace 21 August, 1765; died at Windsor 20 June, 1837. Married Adelaide, daugher of George Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he left no issue.

VI.—VICTORIA, only daughter of Edward Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Born at Kensington 24 May, 1820; died at Osborne 22 January, 1901. Married Albert, second son of Ernest I., Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The House of Saxe-Coburg or Wettin.

I.—EDWARD VII., eldest son of Albert Prince of Saxe-Coburg and of Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Born at Buckingham Palace, 9 January, 1841. Married Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark.

The Roman Catholic Line, excluded by the Act of Settlement, 1701.

The House of Stuart.

I.—James II., deposed 1688; died at St. Germains 16 September, 1701.

II.—James Francis Edward, son of James II. Born at St. James's 10 June, 1688; died at Rome 1 January, 1766. Married Clementina, daughter of James, son of John Sobieski, King of Poland.

III.—Charles Edward, son of James Francis Edward. Born at Rome 31 December, 1720; died at Rome 31 January, 1788. Married Louisa, Princess of Stolberg, by whom he had no issue.

IV.—Henry Benedict, Cardinal, son of James Francis Edward. Born at Rome 21 March, 1725; died at Rome, June, 1807, and with him the line of James II. ended.

ALSO *The House of Savoy, descending from Henrietta, daughter of Charles I.*

CATALOGUE.

The Numbers commence in the South Gallery and continue from left to right.

*** *Throughout the Catalogue, in describing the pictures, the* RIGHT *and the* LEFT *mean those of the spectator facing the portrait.* His *or* her *apply strictly to the persons represented.*

The works are catalogued under the names given to them by the Contributors. The Committee cannot accept any responsibility as to their authenticity.

In the Earlier Period a few pictures other than portraits of Royal personages have been included.

SOUTH GALLERY.

EARLY ENGLISH KINGS TO EDWARD VI.

1. SCENES IN THE LIFE OF ST. ETHELDREDA.

Two pictures on panel, each in two compartments, formerly belonging to Ely Cathedral. The first compartment represents the marriage of St. Etheldreda with her second husband, Egfrid, King of Northumberland. In the second she is superintending the erection of a church at Ely. In the third she is seen obtaining Egfrid's consent to retire to the Abbey of Coldingham. The fourth compartment represents the interment of her remains, as described by Bede, upon their translation, by the Abbess Sexburga, into the Church of Ely, A.D. 695.

These pictures were probably painted about 1425, the figures being in the costumes of that period. Size of each compartment $47\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

2. RICHARD II. (1377-1399).

Diptych, in distemper colours incorporated with varnish. Each wing measures 17½ × 12 in. In 1639 formed part of the Royal Collection of Charles I., to whom it was given by Sir James Palmer. It was subsequently given by James II. to Lord Castlemaine. On the left wing Richard II. kneeling to right; behind him St. John Baptist, St. Edward the Confessor, and St. Edmund. On the right wing the Blessed Virgin with the Infant Christ, surrounded by Angels. The gown of the King is powdered with White Harts, interlaced with Broom-cods. He wears round his neck a collar of Broom-cods, and on his left shoulder is his badge of the White Hart. The Angels wear a similar collar and badge. The King appears to be extremely young, probably before his sixteenth year. The face is smooth; the hair composed of rich brown wavy locks, covering the ears; the eyes are blue. The crown is composed of three large jewelled leaves, rising from the circlet or band, with smaller trefoils between. The background on both leaves is a burnished surface of patterned gold. In the nimbus encircling the head of the Infant Christ a crown of thorns, minutely plaited, follows the circular outline on the inside. On the back a White Hart, with gold collar and chain, and the Arms of the Confessor quartered with England.

Lent by THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.

3. RICHARD II. (1377-1399).

The King, represented in the bloom of youth and with bright auburn hair, is seated in a chair of State in his Royal robes, scarlet lined with ermine; his inner-dress deep blue or purple, powdered over with golden R's and crowns. He holds the sceptre in his left hand, and with the right is giving a patent of nobility to Sir Ralph Lumley, who kneels before him in his Baron's robes. On a scroll at the King's feet "Kinge Richarde the Seconde." The background, representing probably the presence chamber, is diapered with golden lilies. On the frame, "R R 2 D N I 1384 A°. REG. 8." Canvas 93 × 54 in.

Mr. J. R. Planché (*Jour. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, xxii., p. 36), recognises in this picture a very close imitation of the celebrated original portrait of Richard II. preserved in Westminster Abbey, the attitude of the King being simply altered to the act of presenting the patent to Sir Ralph Lumley in lieu of his bearing the sword in the right hand.

Lent by THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

4. JOHN OF GAUNT, DUKE OF LANCASTER 1340-1399).

Fourth son of Edward III. by Queen Philippa; born 1340; married, first, Blanche, daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, his son by whom was Henry Earl of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV.; second, Constance, daughter of Pedro King of Castile and Leon, through whom he claimed to be heir to that title; third, Katharine, daughter of Sir Payne Roelt, and widow of Sir Hugh Swynford; died 1399.

Three-quarter size, in armour, helmeted, with emblazoned surcoat; sceptre in right hand, left resting on sword; shield of arms, showing in a shield of pretence the arms of his second wife; and inscription on background. Canvas, having been in 1840 removed from panel, 43 × 44½ in.

By LUCA CORNELLI. Lent by THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT.

5. THOMAS ARUNDEL, OR FITZALAN, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Third son of Richard Fitzalan Earl of Arundel; born about 1352; educated at Oxford; at 22 years of age was Bishop of Ely; in 1386, Chancellor; banished by Richard II.; returned with Bolingbroke (Henry IV.), and aided him in obtaining the crown; Constables of Queenborough, 1408; died 19th February, 1414.

Half length, black cap, episcopal robes, furred tippet and cuffs, open book before him and gilt cushion, red Lancastrian rose in right hand; mitre and crozier in background. Panel, 44 × 36 in.

This was one of the sixteen portraits of the Constables of Queenborough Castle, collected by Sir Edward Hoby, last Constable but one of Queenborough Castle.

Lent by THE LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

6. RICHARD II. (1377-1399).

Lent by THE VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT, K.P.

7. HENRY IV. (1399-1413).

Bust, with hands, small, life-size, three-quarter face, to left; green dress, trimmed with gold and miniver; head covered with red hanging scarf edged with pearls; red rose of Lancaster in right hand, sceptre in left. Underneath is inscribed "Henry the Fourth, King of England, who layd the first stone of this hous" (Hampton Court, Herefordshire), "and left this picture in it when he gave it to Lentall, whoe sold it to Cornwall of Burford, whoe sold it to the Ancestors of the Lord Coningesby in the reign of Henry the 6th." Rowland Lentall was Yeoman of the Robes to Henry IV., and distinguished himself at Agincourt. Panel, 25 × 18 in.

Lent by THE EARL OF ESSEX.

8. HENRY IV. (1399-1413).

Lent by THE COUNTESS LUBIENSKI-BODENHAM.

9. HENRY V. (1413-1422).

Half-length figure to left, in profile, showing hands; crowned; crimson coat, green surcoat, jewelled collar; diapered background. Panel 23 × 17 in.

Lent by QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

10. HENRY V. (1413-1422).

Half-length to left, head in profile, the left hand raised; brown surcoat trimmed with fur, red sleeves and cloth-of-gold under-dress, jewelled collar. Panel, 19½ × 16½ in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

11. HENRY CHICHELEY, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (1362-1443).

Statesman and scholar; born at Higham Ferrars, 1362; Archdeacon of Salisbury; Bishop of St. David's, 1407; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1414; crowned Henry VI., 1422; died 12 April, 1443; founded All Soul's College, Oxford.

Three-quarter, small, wearing the pallium and giving the benediction; his Archbishop's cross in left hand; shield of arms to his right. Panel 19½ × 15½ in.

Lent by THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

12. HENRY V. (1413-1422).

Bust, with hands, in profile to left; furred robe, crimson sleeves, collar. Panel 22 × 16 in.

Lent by ETON COLLEGE.

13. HENRY VI. (1422-1461; restored 1471).

Half-length, to left; hands folded; dark velvet dress trimmed with ermine; dark cap, collar and pendent jewel. Panel 16 × 13 in.

Lent by KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

14. MARRIAGE OF HENRY VI.

Altar-piece, representing the marriage of the king with Margaret of Anjou, 22 April, 1445. John Kempe (No.), Archbishop of York, afterwards of Canterbury, and Cardinal, is performing the ceremony; behind are Humphrey Duke of Gloucester (No.) and the Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester. Panel 37 × 34 in.

Probably painted after the death of Henry: it belonged to Horace Walpole, by whom it is described in detail.

Lent by THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

15. HENRY VI. (1422-1461; restored 1471).

Bust, small life-size, showing hands, three-quarter face, to right; dark dress and cap, miniver-trimmed, S.S. collar and pendant. Four shields of arms. Panel 29 × 21 in.

Lent by ETON COLLEGE.

16. HENRY VI. (1422-1461; restored 1471).

Half-length, on red ground, head towards left; hands folded; blue dress with red sleeves, collar of S.S. with pendent cross; black cap. Panel 12½ × by 10 in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

17. HUMPHREY PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, AND JOHN KEMPE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Humphrey, fourth son of Henry IV., uncle to Henry VI., during whose minority he was regent; known as "The Good Duke of Gloucester"; opposed by his uncle, Cardinal Beaufort, and Margaret of Anjou; imprisoned and murdered 1447.

Altar-piece, in the wings of which the Duke of Gloucester is considered to be represented. The mitred figure is John Kempe; he was Keeper of Privy Seal to Henry V., Justiciary of Normandy after Agincourt, twice Lord Chancellor, Bishop of Rochester, transferred to Chichester, to York 1425, to Canterbury 1452. Died 22 March, 1453. Panel 33 × 52 in.

Lent by THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

18. LOUIS XI., KING OF FRANCE (1461-1483).

Half-length, to left; he wears a black cap with a medal of the B.V. Mary fixed in a band at front; the hair is long and brown; his doublet is of gold brocade, cut low, showing the under-shirt, with collar and order; round his neck a dark cord, ending beneath the doublet; the upper coat of dark red, edged with fur; left hand alone showing. Panel 12½ × 8 in.

This and the following portrait are exhibited as forming part of the interesting series completed by Nos. 26 and 30.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

19. FRANCIS I., KING OF FRANCE, (1515-1547).

Half-length, to right; he wears a black cap with gold medallion and ornaments; hair long and dark; doublet of gold brocade, cut very low, showing white gathered under-shirt, edged with broad gold band; round his neck a jewelled *fleur-de-lis;* dark-red upper coat, with fur collar; gold Order; white cuffs; gold ring with jewel on middle finger of right hand; left hand holding gold pomander. Panel 12½ × 8 in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

20. MARGARET BEAUCHAMP, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

Eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, second wife of Sir John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury (No. 21); her eldest son, Lord Lisle, perished in the battle at Châtillon, refusing to leave his father, who urged him to save himself; died 14 June, 1468, and was buried in Jesus Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral.

Half-length; head-dress a caul diapered with representations of lions, dark ermine-trimmed dress, mantle like a tabard; hands as in prayer, looking to a glory on the right. Panel 28 × 22½ in.

Lent by THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

21. JOHN TALBOT, FIRST EARL OF SHREWSBURY (1373-1453).

A great soldier, the "Achilles of England," second son of Sir Richard Talbot; born 1373; in 1413 suppressed a rebellion in Ireland; fought in France under Henry V.; successful in forty battles or skirmishes; baffled at the siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc; created Earl of Shrewsbury and Marshal of France for subsequent successes, also Earl of Wexford and Waterford; at length fell with his son in a battle at Châtillon, 20 July, 1453, aged 80 years. His body was found by his herald, who had served him 40 years; he took off his tabard and flung it over his dead master.

Half-length, bareheaded; wearing brassarts and a tabard; hands as in prayer, looking to a glory to the right. Panel 28 × 23 in.

There is a replica of this picture at the Heralds' College, which is said to have hung over the tomb of Lady Shrewsbury in old St. Paul's.

Lent by THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

22. EDWARD IV. (1461-1483).

Short half-length, on panel, painted on a dark-green ground; the upper garment is of rich gold brocade, the underdress dark, with several rows of pearls across the breast, to each of which is appended a jewel. The hands crossed in front. Panel 22½ × 17½ in.

Lent by CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

23. MARGARET PLANTAGENET, DUCHESS OF BURGUNDY.

Daughter of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, by Cicely Nevill, daughter of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland; sister of Edward IV.; married, as third wife, to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

Bust, towards left; cap, with veil, jewelled collar and pendant, red dress. Panel 18×13 in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

24. ISABEL NEVILL, DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.

Eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Warwick, the "Kingmaker"; married, 1470, George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence.

Half-length, full face; diapered greyish dress, square-cut body with jewelled edge, open sleeves miniver lined, angular jewelled head-dress, and black fall behind. Panel 22 × 17½ in.

Lent by THE EXECUTORS OF LORD DONINGTON.

25. EDWARD IV. (1461-1483).

Half-length, face three-quarters to the right, painted on dark-green ground; the upper garment is of rich gold brocade, the under-dress dark, with several rows of pearls across the heart, to each of which is appended jewel; the hands crossed in front. Panel, 20⅜ × 15¾ in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

26. EDWARD IV. (1461-1483).

He is dressed in a black cap, with a rich jewel and pearl attached to the front, an upper garment of gold brocade and rows of pearls with pendent jewels across his breast. In his right hand is a white rose. Panel 12 × 8 in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

27. QUEEN ELIZABETH WOODVILLE.

Queen of Edward IV., daughter of Sir Richard Woodville by his second wife, Jaquetta Duchess of Bedford; married, first, Sir John Grey; after his death attracted the attention of the King, who married her, at first privately, 1464; after the King's death, to escape the plots of Richard III., she was obliged to take sanctuary in Westminster; died 1488. One of the founders of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Short half-length, face three-quarters to left; low dark dress edged with pearls, thin veil and gold-embroidered head-dress, cuffs and shoulder ornaments, hands folded. Panel 23 × 17 in.

Lent by QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

28. RICHARD III. (1483-1485.)

Half-length, to left; he wears a gold brocade doublet and light purple upper coat with open sleeves, fur collar and cuffs, dark cap, long brown hair; in right hand he holds upright a broken sword; a jewelled ring on first finger of left hand. Panel 19 × 14 in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

29. RICHARD III. (1483-1485).

Half-length figure towards right; with left hand he places ring on fourth finger of right hand; gold embroidered under-robe, green surcoat trimmed with fur, gold and jewelled collar, black cap with jewel. Inscribed above: RICARDO III. Panel 25 × 18 in.

Lent by ETON COLLEGE.

30 RICHARD III. (1483-1485).

Half-length, to left; he wears a black cap with a pearl in front; the hair is brown and long; he has a rich collar over an upper garment of brocade, and, with the right hand, he places a ring upon the third finger of the left. Panel $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

31. MARGARET BEAUFORT, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY (1441-1509).

Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, known as "The Lady Margaret," the only daughter and heiress of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, great grandson of Edward III. and Margaret Beauchamp, was born at Bletsoe, in Bedfordshire, in 1441, and at the age of fourteen was married to Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond (son of Owen Tudor and Katherine of France, and half-brother of Henry VI.), by whom she had one son, afterwards Henry VII. On the death of her husband, November 3, 1456, she married Sir Henry Stafford, son of the Duke of Buckingham, by whom she had no issue. She next married Thomas Lord Stanley, created Earl of Derby in 1485, who died before her in 1504. Margaret died June 21, 1509, just two months after Henry VII., and was buried in his chapel at Westminster. Lady Margaret was an accomplished women, and translated *The Mirroure of Golde to a Sinfull Soul*, and also the fourth book of the *Imitatio Christi;* but she has perpetuated her name principally by her foundation of St. John's and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge, and of a Divinity professorship richly endowed. After she had married her third husband, the Earl of Derby, she engaged herself in religious vows, which is the reason of her being painted in the habit of a nun.

Three-quarter length, facing; richly embroidered dress and diamond-shaped head-dress; from her neck hangs a gold chain, which she holds with her left hand, in her right a jewelled crown; on left coat of arms and inscription: "MARGARETA MA. HENRI 7 MI. Coma Richmondae et Derbiæ. A. MDVIII."

Lent by MRS. ALFRED MORRISON.

32. MARRIAGE OF HENRY VII. AND ELIZABETH OF YORK, JANUARY 18, 1486.

View of the interior of a church; on the right, under the arch of a screen, stands Henry VII. in royal robes, crowned, and holding sceptre in right hand; on his right is a figure in ecclesiastical dress holding a cross, supposed to be Cardinal Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, who officiated at both his coronation and marriage; on the left of the picture, also under a screen, stands Elizabeth of York, wearing a white dress, ornamented with roses, and cap; near her is St. Thomas (?), holding a spear. Through the arches, on either side, are seen landscapes. Panel, $54\frac{3}{4} \times 42\frac{3}{4}$ in.

This picture was in the Strawberry Hill Collection, and was bought at the sale, in 1842, by J. C. Dent, Esq. Walpole (*Anecdotes*), in describing the picture, says, "The only work besides that (the portrait of the Three Children of Henry VII., No. 19) I know of this master

in England is a celebrated picture in my possession. It was bought for £200 by Henrietta Louisa Countess of Pomfret, and hung for some years at their seat at Easton Neston in Northamptonshire, whence it was sold after the late Earl's death. The Earl of Oxford once offered £500 for it. It is painted on board, and is four feet six inches and three-quarters wide, by three feet six inches and three-quarters high. It represents the inside of a church, an imaginary one, not at all resembling the abbey where those princes were married. The perspective and the landscape of the country on each side are good."

By JAN DE MABUSE. Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ. of Sudeley.

33. HENRY VII. (1485-1509).

Half-length, seated facing at a table, on which rests his hands; in right, sceptre; white undershirt, dark cloak trimmed with fur, open sleeves; collar of jewels over his shoulders, dark cap with jewel; crown on the table on his right; name inscribed below. Panel 36½ × 29 in.

By JAN DE MABUSE. Lent by GEORGE DONALDSON, ESQ.

34. THE THREE CHILDREN OF HENRY VII., *circ.* 1496.

Three children, in small half-length, at a table. The one in the middle wears black overcoat, doublet, and white shirt, embroidered round the neck, a black cap, with broad brim, and around his neck a double chain; the child on his right, who is younger, is without hat, and wears a square-cut dress with ermine sleeves, shirt with lace frill, and a chain of large pearls round his neck; the one on his left, who is younger still, wears black dress with ermine sleeves, chemise, plaited round the neck, and white hood with black falling veil They all have their arms on the table, which is strewn with apples, the youngest holding one in her left hand. Panel 13 × 18 in.

This picture was purchased by J. C. Dent, Esq., at the Strawberry Hill Sale in 1842. Horace Walpole, who obtained it from Mr. Richard Cosway, thus records it in his description of Strawberry Hill, "Prince Arthur, Prince Henry, and Princess Margaret, children of Henry VII., by Mabuse; from Cosway's Collection." Of this picture there are several repetitions, viz., at Hampton Court, at Wilton House (the Earl of Pembroke), and others belonging to the Earl of Radnor and Lord Methuen. In a paper by the late Sir George Scharf, published in *Archæologia* (Vol. XXXIX., page 245), he identifies the figures with those of the three children of Christian II. of Denmark.

By JAN DE MABUSE.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ., of Sudeley.

35. HENRY VII. (1485-1509).

Half-length, life-size, to right; red under-dress, gold embroidered upper robe, trimmed with ermine and dark fur, cap with jewel, and jewel clasp on his breast. Panel 22½ × 17 in.

Lent by The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

36. ELIZABETH OF YORK, QUEEN OF HENRY VII. (1465-1503).

Half-length, life-size; crimson robe, lined with ermine, white chemise showing above diamond-shaped black velvet head-dress, richly jewelled; she holds a rose in right hand. Panel 21 × 16 in.

Lent by The EARL OF ESSEX.

37. HENRY VII. (1485-1509).

Small half-length, to left; gold under-robe, with crimson robe furred, black cap with jewel, jewelled collar; holding a rose in his right hand. Panel 14 × 11 in.

By JAN DE MABUSE.

Lent by The EARL BROWNLOW.

38. MARGARET PLANTAGENET, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY.

Daughter, and eventually sole heir of George Duke of Clarence, by Isabel Nevill, daughter of Richard Earl of Salisbury and Warwick; married Sir Richard Pole, K.G.; heir to her brother Edward, beheaded in the Tower by Henry VII., 1498; restored in 1513 as Countess of Salisbury and Warwick; attainted 1539; beheaded 1541. Refusing to lay her head on the block, saying, "So should traitors do, but I am none," the executioner "was constrained to fetch it off slovenly."

Half-length; low black dress, white mantle, diamond-shaped head-dress; in left hand a honeysuckle, in right a W-shaped jewel. Canvas 26 × 20 in.

Lent by THE EXECUTORS OF LORD DONINGTON.

39. HENRY VII. (1485-1509).

Small, half-length, to right; cloth-of-gold vest, crimson surcoat trimmed with fur, black cap with jewel; rose in right hand. Panel 14½ × 10½ in.

Lent by CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

40. ELIZABETH OF YORK, QUEEN OF HENRY VII. (1465-1503).

Elizabeth Plantagenet, Queen of Henry VII., called the "White Rose of York," the eldest child of Edward IV. and Elizabeth Woodville, born at Westminster Palace, February 11, 1465, was betrothed to Henry VII., then Earl of Richmond, in 1483, but the marriage was not solemnized till January 18, 1486, and her coronation was deferred till November 25, 1488, to the disgust of the adherents of her family. She died in the Tower of London on her birthday, February 11, 1503, and nine days after the birth of her child, Catherine. She bore the character of being gentle and good, and her effigy in Westminster bears testimony to her beauty.

Small bust, to left, showing left hand; red velvet dress trimmed with jewels and ermine, pendant. Panel 15 × 11 in.

Lent by CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

41. THE THREE CHILDREN OF HENRY VII., *circ.* 1496.

Another version of No. 34, with slight variations. Panel 14 × 18 in.

Lent by The EARL OF PEMBROKE.

42. HENRY VII. (1485-1509).

Half-length, life-size, to right; similar dress and ornaments to No. 44. Panel 22½×17 in.

Lent by The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

43. HENRY VII (1485-1509).

Small bust, to right; cloth-of-gold doublet, red fur-lined surcoat, black cap with jewel, collar of jewels; right hand holding rose, left on edge of picture. Panel 15 × 10 in.

Lent by The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

44. HENRY VII. (1485-1509).

Half-length, to right; embroidered under-robe, red and black upper robe trimmed with fur, black cap with jewel; red rose in right hand. Canvas 21½ × 16 in.

Lent by The EARL OF ESSEX.

45. QUEEN KATHERINE OF ARAGON (1485-1536).

Katherine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII., and fourth daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, born at Alcara de Henares in 1485, was married in 1501 to Arthur, Prince of Wales, and in 1509, by Papal dispensation, to his brother, Henry VIII., from whom she was divorced in 1533. She then took up her residence, first at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, and afterwards at Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire, where she led an austere religious life, until her decease, January 7, 1536. She had several children by Henry VIII., but only one daughter survived, who afterwards became Queen Mary.

Bust, life-size, to left; black, square-cut dress, edged with jewels, white chemisette, edged with black, red-brown and gold diamond-shaped hood, trimmed with jewels. Inscribed—CATHERINA PRIMA VXOR HENRICI OCTAVI. Panel 23 × 17 in.

Lent by MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

46. PHILIP II. OF SPAIN AND HIS FATHER, CHARLES V., EMPEROR.

Philip II., King of Spain, and also of England (1557-1558), son of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and Isabella of Portugal, born at Valladolid, May 21, 1527, succeeded to the Crown of Spain on the abdication of his father in 1556, and in 1580, on the direct male line of Portugal becoming extinct, he laid claim to the throne, and annexed the Portuguese Kingdom to the Spanish monarchy. He died in the Escurial, September 13, 1598. Philip married, first, in 1543, Maria, daughter of John III. of Portugal; secondly, in 1554, Mary Queen of England; thirdly, in 1560, Isabella de Valois, daughter of Henry II. of France; and fourthly, in 1570, Anne, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II.

Charles V., Emperor, born at Ghent, February 24, 1500, was the eldest son of Philip,

Archduke of Austria, and Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. In 1516, Charles took possession of the throne of Spain by the title of Charles I., his mother being of disordered intellect and incapable of reigning; and three years later, in 1519, on the death of Maximilian I., he was elected Emperor. In 1555, on account of failing health, Charles resigned the government of his dominions to his son Philip, husband of Queen Mary, and, relinquishing to him the Crown of Spain on January 15, 1556, retired into the monastery of Yuste, in Estramadura, where he spent two years, partly in mechanical amusements, partly in religious exercises. He died September 21, 1558. By his wife Isabella, daughter of Emmanuel, King of Portugal, he had one son—his successor, Philip II. of Spain, and two daughters. His brother Ferdinand succeeded him in the Empire.

Small three-quarter lengths, under a double arch; Charles on the left, Philip on the right. Charles wears a dark robe trimmed with fur, Philip a dark embroidered dress, both with collar of the Golden Fleece. Above are inscribed their names, with the date 1545. Panel $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

47. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN (1507-1536).

Small bust, to left; square-cut black dress with gold braided edging, black hood embroidered with pearls, pearl necklace with jewel of B, and three pendent pearls. Panel, circular, 10 in.

By LUCAS CORNELISZ. Lent by THE EARL OF ROMNEY.

48. HENRY VIII. (1509-1547).

Half-length, to right; painted on a light-green ground. The king is represented n advanced life, leaning on a cushion. He wears a cap and feather, a furred robe, the sleeves puffed and slashed, the under-dress scarlet. Panel 19 × $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

49. QUEEN KATHERINE OF ARAGON (1485-1536).

Small bust, facing; red square-cut dress, diamond-shaped head-dress, pearl necklace. Panel 14 × $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Lent by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

50. MARY TUDOR, DOWAGER QUEEN OF FRANCE, afterwards Duchess of Suffolk (1497-1534).

Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, born in 1497, was noted for her beauty, gentleness of disposition, and vivacity of manner. In 1514 she was married to Louis XII. of France, who was as near as possible three times her age. Louis having survived his marriage but a few months, she privately espoused Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, with

whom it is said she fell in love for his bravery at the tourney in honour of her coronation. In April, 1515, they were publicly married at Greenwich in the presence of Henry VIII., who at the first intelligence of the secret union had affected great displeasure. We know little of the subsequent history of Mary, who died January 23, 1534, at the age of 37. She had by her second marriage one son and two daughters, Henry Earl of Lincoln, Frances, mother of Lady Jane Grey, and Eleanor.

Half-length, life-size, towards right; square-cut grey gown edged with pearls, under-sleeves embroidered with the Tudor rose, diamond-shaped jewelled cloth of gold hood with black veil; necklace of pearls and diamonds; jewel on breast with pendent pearl; hands rest on ledge; in right, apple. Panel 22½ × 18 in.

By JOHANNES CORVUS.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ., of Sudeley.

51. KATHERINE OF ARAGON, AND ARTHUR PRINCE OF WALES.

Arthur Prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII., was born at Winchester, September 20, 1486. His birth was the subject of universal joy throughout the kingdom, as in him were united the claims of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. In 1489 he was created Prince of Wales, and was sent by his father to reside in Ludlow Castle, where he established a court of government for Wales and the Marches. Little is known of his life during this period, except that he developed at an early age a display of precocious talents and a gentle and amiable disposition. In November, 1501, he married Katherine of Aragon, then in her eighteenth year. After their marriage the young prince and his bride repaired to Ludlow Castle, where he shortly afterwards died, on April 20, 1502. He was buried at Worcester.

Small, three-quarter length figures. On the right, the Queen, her hands folded, wears crimson dress, pearl necklace, and diamond-shaped head-dress trimmed with pearls. On the left, the Prince holds glove in right hand, and rests left on his dagger; he wears a dark, gold-embroidered coat, and black cap with feathers; in the background, Royal arms and curtain. Panel 15 × 20 in.

On the back is inscribed, in the writing of Horace Walpole, "Arthur Prince of Wales, and Katherine of Aragon. This picture came from Gwayniog, near Denbigh, the seat of John Myddelton, Esq., and had never been out of Wales, from the time of the Prince's death, at Ludlow, till 1788, when it was given by Colonel J. Myddelton to H. Walpole."

Lent by CHARLES BUTLER, ESQ.

52. HENRY VIII., PRINCESS MARY, AND WILL SOMERS.

Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife, Katharine of Aragon. Born at Greenwich, 8 February, 1515; succeeded her half-brother, Edward VI., born July 1553; married Philip II. of Spain, 1554; died 17 November, 1551, aged 43 years.

Will Somers, Jester to Mr. William Fermor, afterwards to Henry VIII., who confiscated

his former master's property. When Henry VIII. was on his deathbed Somers let fall some words about his old master which touched the King's conscience, and he ordered restitution of the property to be made, which was done by Edward VI.

Half-length figures; table before them, with rich Persian cover, on which lie a bunch of grapes and an apple. Somers holds a little dog with collar and bells. Canvas 63 × 50 in.

Lent by THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.

53. HENRY VIII. (1509-1547).

Half-length, full-face; grey beard and moustache; crimson dress covered with gold embroidery, ermine tippet, along the top are his titles and date, 1547. Formerly in possession of the Earl of Holland and Warwick, whose seal of arms is at the back; who, it is suggested, may have caused the inscription, giving the date 1547, that of the King's death, to be added. Panel 35 × 27 in.

By HANS HOLBEIN. Lent by THE VISCOUNT GALWAY.

54. THE MARRIAGE OF HENRY VIII. WITH KATHERINE OF ARAGON (1501).

Memorial picture of the union of Henry and Katherine, who are surrounded by members of their respective families. Panel 11 × 29 in.

Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

55. HENRY VIII. AND HIS FAMILY.

In the centre of a large room, supported on either side by pillars, is seated, facing, on a throne beneath a cloth of state, Henry VIII., holding sceptre in right hand, and with left presenting sword of state to Edward VI., who kneels beside him. On the left stands Mary, his daughter, holding a branch of roses, and Philip II. of Spain, behind whom is an allegorical figure of War. On the right is Elizabeth, introducing allegorical figures of Peace and Plenty. Through the pillars on either side are seen distant buildings. At the foot of the picture is inscribed in gold letters—

"THE QUENE TO WALSINGHAM THIS TABLET SENTE
MARKE OF HER PEOPLES AND HER OWNE CONTENTE,"

and on the frame, also in gold letters—

"A Face of muche nobelitye loe in a litle roome,
Fowr states with theyr conditions heare shadowed in a showe,
A father more then valyant, a rare and vertuous soon,
A zealaus daughter her kynd what els the world doth knowe,
And last of all a vyrgin queen to England's joy to see,
Successyvely to hold the right and vertues of the three."

Panel 51 × 71 in.

This very curious and interesting picture was, no doubt, as the inscription at the bottom

tells us, painted by order of Queen Elizabeth for presentation to Sir Francis Walsingham. From Scadbury, the seat of the Walsinghams, it was brought to Chiselhurst, the residence of Mr. James West, and thence to Strawberry Hill, where it was purchased by J. C. Dent, Esq., at the sale in 1842.

By SIR ANTONIO MORE.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ., of Sudeley.

56. EDWARD VI. (1547-1553).

Half-length figure to left; holding pink in left hand; dark embroidered undercoat, with white sleeves, red overcoat, trimmed with ermine, black velvet cap, with jewels and white feather. Panel 16 × 12 in.

Attributed to HOLBEIN. Lent by THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.

57. QUEEN KATHERINE PARR (1513-1548).

Katherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII., born in 1513, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, Master of the Wards and Comptroller of the King's Household, and Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Green, of Boughton. At an early age she married, first, Edward Borough, afterwards Lord Borough, who died in 1529, and, secondly, John Neville, Lord Latimer, who died at the close of 1542. Soon after his death Katherine became a Protestant, of which creed she remained on earnest friend and defender. On the death of her second husband, she was immediately sought in marriage by Sir Thomas Seymour, brother of the deceased Queen Jane, and had already consented, when she received the alarming and unwelcome news that she had been selected for the sixth wife of the King. It was impossible to resist the royal will, and she became Henry's wife, July 12, 1543. After the death of Henry she married her old lover, Sir Thomas Seymour, then Lord Admiral of England, but her married life was rendered unhappy by his neglect. She died in childbed at Sudeley Castle, in Gloucestershire, September 5, 1548, and was buried in the chapel there, where her remains were found in 1782.

Small half-length, slightly to left; in red square-cut dress with gold embroidered sleeves; hands resting on edge; diamond head-dress; triple pearl necklace with pendant. 21 × 17 in.

Lent by THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

58. QUEEN ANNE OF CLEVES (1515-1557).

Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII., born September 22, 1515, was the daughter of John, Duke of Cleves. Her ungraceful manner disgusted Henry at first sight; he, however, determined to complete his engagement, and married her at Greenwich, January 6, 1540. His aversion increasing after marriage, the king determined to obtain a divorce, and having granted her a pension of £3,000 with the title of "Sister," she retired to Chelsea, where she died July 16, 1557.

Half-length, life-size, to left; black square-cut dress, edged with red, and trimmed with gold braid and lace, red slashed sleeves, black hood edged with white, and jewelled pearl necklace, gold chain round neck; hands folded, holding massive gold chain. Panel 28 × 21 in.

This picture is stated to have been "for many years in the possession of the royal family of Sardinia, and is supposed to have been formerly in the collection of Charles I."

By HANS HOLBEIN. ! Lent by CHARLES MORRISON, ESQ.

59. QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR (1509-1537).

Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII., and eldest daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolfhall, Wiltshire, and of Margaret Wentworth, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, of Nettlestead, in Suffolk, born in 1509, was maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, and succeeded her in the favour of the King, as Anne had succeeded Katherine of Aragon. She was married to Henry, May 20, 1536, the day after the execution of Anne. She died at Hampton Court, October 24, 1537, twelve days after the birth of Edward VI.

Small bust, to left; cloth-of-gold square-cut dress with black sleeves, and diamond-shaped hood with black veil; hands joined; pearl necklace. Panel 16½ × 14 in.

Lent by The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

60. EDWARD VI. (1547-1553).

Half-length, life-size, to left, facing spectator; in black gold-laced dress, black jewelled cap. Panel 20 × 16½ in.

By GWILLIM STRETES. Lent by LORD ALDENHAM.

61. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN (1507-1536).

Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth, born at Blickling, in Norfolk, about 1507, was sent at an early age by her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn, to France, where she was attached to the suite of Mary, sister of Henry VIII. and queen of Louis XII. She became in 1527 maid of honour to Queen Katherine, and speedily attracted the king's favour. On November 14, 1532, she was privately married to Henry, though his marriage with Katherine was not annulled till some months later, and on the Whit Sunday of the following year she was publicly crowned at Westminster Abbey. On September 7, 1533, her daughter Elizabeth was born. She was beheaded on Tower Hill, May 19, 1536, according to Holinshed, by the hangman of Calais with a sword, but a Spaniard who was present at the execution states that it was a headsman from St. Omer, whom Henry sent for a week before.

Small half-length, to left; square-cut, low, dark dress; black hood, edged with pearls; pearl necklace with pendant letter B. Canvas 15 × 12 in.

Attributed to JANET. Lent by The LORD ZOUCHE.

62. CARTOON OF HENRY VII. AND HENRY VIII. (1537).

Full-length figure, life-size, standing to right, of Henry VIII. in the foreground, and behind him, his father, Henry VII., standing on a raised step; architectural background. 103 × 54 in.

This cartoon was made by Holbein, for the fresco painting in the Privy Chamber at Whitehall, which perished in the fire in January, 1698. Happily, Charles II. had ordered a small copy to be taken of it thirty years before, which is still preserved in Hampton Court, by the Flemish artist, Remigius van Leemput, for which work the artist received the handsome sum of £150. From this copy, which was engraved by Vertue, we know that the picture was painted in 1537.

By HANS HOLBEIN. Lent by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

63. EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET, "THE PROTECTOR." (1506?-1552).

Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, eldest son of Sir John Seymour, of Wolfhall, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, brother to Jane Seymour, and thus uncle to Edward VI., accompanied, in 1533, the Duke of Suffolk to France, and was knighted the same year. By Henry VIII.'s will he was nominated one of his executors, and governor of his son; but was soon afterwards declared Protector of the Kingdom. In 1548 he was appointed Lord Treasurer, created Duke of Somerset, and made Earl Marshal of England. The same year he marched into Scotland and gained the victory of Musselburgh; yet, though he raised his reputation, he could not counteract the plotting of his greatest enemy, the Earl of Warwick, and on his return was accused of high treason, and executed on Tower Hill, January 22, 1552.

Three-quarter length, life-size, to left; black doublet slashed at the shoulder, white ruffs at neck and wrists, black cap; thumb of right hand in girdle, glove in left which rests on table: inscribed A°. 1535 &. SVÆ. ÆTATIS · 28. Panel 35 × 26½ in.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ., of Sudeley

64. CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK, K.G. (1485-1545).

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was the son of Sir William Brandon, standard-bearer to Henry VII., who was slain at Bosworth Field by Richard III. Brandon was the chosen companion of Henry VIII., and on May 15, 1513, he was elevated to the peerage as Viscount Lisle, and attended the King at the sieges of Terouenne and Tournay, and also at the Battle of the Spurs. For his distinguished services in this campaign he was created Duke of Suffolk, February 1, 1514, and in the following year secretly married Mary Dowager Queen of France, sister of Henry VIII. She was his third wife. Suffolk died August 24, 1545, at Guildford, and was buried at Windsor.

Three-quarter length, life-size, seated, full face; crimson doublet, black surcoat, lined with fur, black cap; collar of the Garter with George; right hand gloved and holding glove; in left, flowers. Panel 34 × 27 in.

By HANS HOLBEIN. Lent by Executors of THE LORD DONINGTON.

65. PLASTER CAST OF THE EFFIGY OF ELEANOR OF CASTILE (died 1290).

Queen of Edward I. The original in Westminster Abbey was executed by William Torel.

Lent by THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

66. PLASTER CAST OF EFFIGY OF HENRY VII.

The original in Westminster Abbey was executed by Pietro Torrigiano between 1512 and 1518.

Lent by THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

Around the Room is hung a reproduction of a Portion of the Bayeux Tapestry, illustrating the Departure of Harold for England and his Return. The remaining portion is hung in the Balcony.

Lent by THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

WEST GALLERY.

70. EDWARD VI. (1547-1553).

Three-quarter length, life-size, to left; cloth-of-gold doublet slashed with white, fur-lined crimson surcoat, black cap with white feather; right hand holding dagger, left in girdle; Hampton Court is seen through an open window. Panel 46 × 34 in.

By HANS HOLBEIN. Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

71. PHILIP II. OF SPAIN (1556-1598).

Bust, to right; black fur doublet and white ruff. Panel 17 × 13 in. (See No. 46).

By COELLO. Lent by CHARLES BUTLER, ESQ.

72. QUEEN MARY I. (1553-1558).

Three-quarter length figure; seated to left, on a red gold-embroidered chair; she holds red carnation in right hand, and gloves in left; brown velvet robe over richly embroidered skirt, white ruff, and cap studded with jewels; a pendant hangs from her neck, around her waist a jewelled girdle with pomander. Canvas $42\frac{1}{2} \times 31\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This picture is a copy of the one painted by Sir Antonio More, now in Madrid, which was sent to Philip II. before their marriage.

Lent by MAJOR ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

73. QUEEN MARY I. (1553-1558).

Bust, life-size, to left; close-fitting black dress, with open high collar, showing white lining embroidered with pattern in blue lines, frill around neck, black and white jewelled cap, with black veil; from triple chain of pearls round her neck hangs a richly-chased jewel, with large pendent pearl; on the background is a cartel, inscribed *Queene Marie.* Panel 19½ in.

By SIR ANTONIO MORE.

Lent by THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF DURHAM.

74. PHILIP II. OF SPAIN (1556-1598).

Bust, life-size, to left; brown doublet, white collar; double chain, with badge of the Golden Fleece. Panel 22 × 15½ in.

By TITIAN. Lent by THE EARL BROWNLOW.

75. QUEEN MARY I. (1553-1558).

Three-quarter length, life-size, to left; gold-embroidered and jewelled robe, sewn with pearls, sleeves slashed, and with sable trimming, black and white jewelled head-dress, necklace of pearls on her breast, locket with pendent pearl; pomander hanging from waist; hands folded, rings on the fingers; in background red curtain. Signed H F 1554. Panel 40 × 30 in.

By LUCAS DE HEERE. Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

76. LADY JANE GREY (1537-1554).

Three-quarter length, life-size, to left; black dress, red embroidered kirtle with red sleeves, white embroidered high collar, red and black hood; chain with pendant; gloves in right hand; long chain from waist. Panel 44 × 32 in.

Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

77. QUEEN ELIZABETH (1558-1603).

Full-length, life-size, towards left; black jewelled dress with white silk kirtle, figures with emblems of beasts, birds, fishes, and flowers, white open ruff with gauze wings, coronet and jewels and flowers in the hair, necklet of pearls with pendants; right hand holding glove rests on cushion of throne, feather fan in left; jewelled shoes; standing on steps carpeted. Canvas 88 × 65 in.

Lent by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

78. QUEEN ELIZABETH (1558-1603).

Three-quarter length, life-size, slightly turned to right; in white gold-embroidered dress, white ruff at neck and sleeves, jewelled head-dress with veil, double rope of pearls hanging from her neck and jewel attached to a girdle; coloured fan in right hand; on a table, at her left, the crown and sceptre. Panel 42½ × 30 in.

By MARK GHERAEDTS. Lent by THE EARL OF DARNLEY.

79. QUEEN ELIZABETH (1533-1603).

Three-quarter length, life-size, to left; rich open lace ruff, jewelled stomacher and large farthingale, coronet of pearls, long rope of pearls suspended from shoulders, feather fan in right hand; red curtain behind. Canvas 49 × 39 in.

By ZUCCHERO (?). Lent by THE LORD ZOUCHE.

80. QUEEN ELIZABETH (1558-1603).

Half-length, life-size, to left; dark green velvet dress, richly broidered and jewelled, with jewelled bodice and sleeves, white ruff at neck and wrists, jewelled head-dress, with white veil trimmed with pearls; feather fan in right hand; George of the Garter in left. Panel 32 × 27 in.

This picture was painted for Sir Philip Sidney, and given to him by Queen Elizabeth.

By ZUCCHERO. Lent by THE LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

81. QUEEN ELIZABETH (1558-1603).

Three-quarter length, life-size, towards left; black dress with richly jewelled white sleeves and pink and white bows, necklaces of pearls and collar of large rubies and diamond squares alternately, wide lace ruff, and jewels and feathers in her hair; with right hand she holds a pendent jewel, and in her left a feather fan with enamelled mount. Canvas 41½ × 38 in.

On the back is noted by the owner: "This picture was given by Charles I. to Judge Tuesden, of Roydon Hall, Suffolk, and remained in the possession of the family till purchased by me."

By ZUCCHERO. Lent by CHARLES BUTLER, ESQ.

82. LADY ARABELLA STUART (1577-1615).

Celebrated for her beauty and misfortunes; only child of Charles Stuart, fifth Earl of Lennox, great grandson of Henry VII. Her royal descent excited the jealousy of Elizabeth and James I. She married William Seymour, but both were immediately imprisoned; their plan of escape failed; Seymour, however, reached Flanders, but Lady Arabella was brought back a prisoner to the Tower, where her reason and health gave way, and she died in September, 1615.

Whole-length, life-size, standing near a table on which the right hand rests; a fan hangs

from the waist. Dress of white brocade, puffed sleeves studded with dark jewels, and having embroidered cuffs of a dark colour. Her light-brown hair, frizzed in front, is allowed to fall, maiden-fashion, on her shoulders. Pearl necklace and other ornaments; a little dog is at her feet. On a cartel is writen "*Arbella Stvarta Comtissa Leoiniæ Ætatis* 13 *et* ½ *Anno Dñi*, 1589." Panel 63 × 33 in.

Lent by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

83. QUEEN ELIZABETH (1558-1603).

Half-length, life-size, to left; black dress, with white bodice and sleeves, embroidered and jewelled, red lily issuing from each shoulder, lace ruff, jewels in hair and earring, necklace of pearls and ruby drop; in right hand, fan; in left, lily. Panel 36 × 30 in. From the Bernal Collection.

By F. ZUCCHERO. Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ., of Sudeley.

84. HENRY LORD DARNLEY (1546-1567).

Son of Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox, grandson of Margaret, Queen of James IV. of Scotland, by her second husband; born in England, where his father had taken refuge, 1546. In 1564, February 5, Mary Queen of Scots first saw him, and married him at Holyrood, July 29 of that year. He was blown up with gunpowder in the house of Kirk of Field, near Edinburgh, February 9, 1567. This picture is branded on the back of the panel with the "C" and crown of Charles I., and appears to have belonged to that king.

As a boy, dressed in black, black hat and white feather; standing, to the hips, holding a glove in his left hand; face nearly in fnll view, eyes to the front. Panel 36 × 30 in.

Lent by THE LORD BOLTON.

85. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. In the background is a representation of the Execution of the Queen.

A whole-length, life-size, standing figure, turned slightly to our left, holding a crucifix in the right hand, and in the left hand a book bound in white, with one finger between its leaves; the ribbons intended to fasten the book are blue. Black dress, trimmed with dark-brown fur; a large ruff is about the neck, a white cap covers the brown hair, and a long white veil hangs from the shoulder to the ground behind the figure. Above, on our left, is the royal Scottish escutcheon, fully emblazoned; on our right, is written in gold, "*Maria Scotiæ Regina Angliæ et Hibernie vere-Princessas et Heres legitima Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ Regis Mater. Qvam svorvm hæresi vexatam rebellione oppressam, refugij cavsa verbo Eliz. Reginæ et cognatæ innixam in Angliam an.* 1568 *descendentem*, 19. *An^os captivam perfidia detinvit milleqz calumnijs tradvxit crvdeli senatvs Anglici sententia hæresi instigante, neci traditvr ac* 12. *Kal. Mart.* 1587, *a servili carnifice Obtrvncatvr an^o ætat Regniq.* 45." On the right

of the figure is a representation in small figures of "*Avla Fodringhaᵐʸ.*" showing the queen blinded with a white handkerchief and kneeling with her head on the block; her shoulders are bare; she wears a red bodice and a black skirt; her neck is bleeding from a blow of the axe, with which the executioner standing at her side is about to strike again; he wears a short white apron. These persons are on the scaffold, which is draped with black; guards with halberds stand behind the scaffold; two gentlemen, the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury, with white rods in their hands, and a third are at this part of the scene. At the other end of the scaffold a gentleman is writing in a note book; near him are seen other gentlemen, all of whom appear in great distress. Below this design in written in gold, as before, "*Reginam sereniss^m Regvm filiam vxorem, et matrem, astantibvs commissariis et ministris R. Eli Carnifex seevri percvtit atq vno et altero ictv trvcvlenter savciatæ tertio ei capvt abscindit.*" Behind the large figure of the queen are two small figures of women dressed in black with white ruffs, conversing and lamenting the fate of their mistress the queen. These figures represent Jane Kenmethie and Elizabeth Curle.

This painting is one of the so-called "memorial" pictures, which belong to a class of portraits designed to commemorate the death of the queen. The following account was rendered to Burleigh by his agent, an eye-witness of the scene in the hall at Fotheringhay, who is probably represented by the figure making notes near the scaffold. The reporter, after describing at length the preparations for the execution, and Mary's demeanour and approach to the hall, thus proceeds with his narrative :—

"Then she began to kiss her crucifix, and to cross hirself saying these wordes, 'Even as Thy armes, oh, Jesu Christ, were spreadd heer upon the cross, so receive me into the armes of mercye.' Then the two executioners kneeled downe unto hir, desiring hir to forgive them hir death. Shee answered, 'I forgive yow with all my harte. For I hope this death shall give an end to all my troubles.' They, with hir two weomen helping, began to disroabe hir, and then shee layde the crucifix upon the stoole. One of the executioners tooke from hir neck the Agnus Dei, and shee layde hold of it, saying shee would give it to one of hir weomen, and withall, told the executioner that he should have monye for it. Then they took off hir chayne. Shee made hirself unready with a kinde of gladnes, and smiling, putting on a payer of sleeves with hir owne hands which the two executioners before had rudely putt off, and with such speed, as if shee had longed to be gone out of the worlde.

"During the disroabing of this queen, shee never altered hir countenance, but smiling sayde shee never had such groomes before to make hir unreadye, nor ever putt of [off] hir cloathes before such a companye. At lengthe unattyred and unapparelled to hir petticoat and kirtle, the two weomen burst out into a great and pittiful shrieking, crying, and lamentation, crossed themselves, and prayed in Lattine. The queen turned towards them: '*Ne cry vous, j'ay preye pur vous;*' and so crossed and kissed them, and bad them praye for hir. Then with a smiling countenance shee turned to hir man servantes, Melvin and the rest, crossed them, badd them farwell, and pray for hir to the last.

"One of the women having a Corpus Christi cloathe, lapped it upp three corner wise, and kissed it and put it over the face of hir queen, and pynned it fast to the caule of hir head. Then the two woemen departed. The queen kneeled downe upon the cushion resolutely and, without any token of feare of deathe, sayde allowde in Lattin the psalme, '*In te, domine,*

confido.' Then groaping for the block, shee layde downe hir head, putting hir chain over hir backe with bothe hir handes, which, holding their still, had been cut off, had they not been espyed.

"Then shee layde hirself upon the block most quietly, and stretching out hir armes and legges cryed out; "*In manus tuas, domine, commendo spiritum meum,*" three or four times.

"At lastt while one of the Executioners held hir streightly with one of his handes, the other gave two strokes with an axe before he did cutt of [off] hir head, and yet lefte a little grissle behind. Shee made very smale noyse, no part stirred from the place where shee laye. The Executioners lifted upp the head, and bad God save the Queen. Then hir dressinge of Lawne fell from hir head, which appeared as graye as if shee had byn three score and ten yeares olde, powled very shorte. Hir face much altred, hir lipps stired upp and downe almost a quarter of an hower after hir head was cut off. Then sayde Mr. Deane [Fletcher of Peterborough], 'So perish all the Queen's ennemyes.'"

Other versions of this picture are at Windsor Castle and at Blair's College, Aberdeen, which vary slighty in the details and inscriptions. All three examples were exhibited in the Stuart Exhibition, 1888-9.

Lent by THE EARL OF DARNLEY.

86. LADY JANE GREY (1537-1554).

This portrait represents Lady Jane Grey in her sixteenth year, previous to her marriage, and still presiding at Broadgate in Leicestershire. The town of Leicester is seen through the window. This portrait came into the Spencer family by inheritance from Sarah Duchess of Marlborough.

Three-quarter, seated, to left, in a room in red velvet dress, right hand opening the leaves of an illuminated manuscript, left hand on chair; on her left a gold cup with cover. Panel.

By LUCAS DE HEERE (?). Lent by THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.

87. MARGARET TUDOR, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND (1489-1521).

Margaret Tudor, Queen of James IV. of Scotland, eldest daughter of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, born November 29, 1489, married King James, August 8, 1502, by whom she had four sons, the third succeeding his father as James V. On the death of the King at Flodden Field, September 9, 1513, Margaret was appointed Regent of the Kingdom, but her regency was annulled in the following year by her marriage with Archibald, Earl of Angus, from which union descended, through their daughter, Lady Margaret Douglas, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots and father of James VI. She was divorced from the Earl of Angus in 1528, and soon after married Henry Lord Methuen. She died at

Methuen, in Perthshire, October 4, 1541, and was buried in the vaults of the Carthusian House in Perth, beside the remains of James I.

Small half-length, to left; white embroidered under-dress, with black and brown bodice, slashed on shoulders, gold-edged ruffs at neck and wrist, black hood with red flower, necklet of pearls; hands folded. Panel 16½ × 12 in.

Lent by CHARLES BUTLER, ESQ.

88. JAMES IV. (1488-1513).

King James IV. is represented in three-quarters view to our left, wearing bushy hair under a dark cap, a dark mantle and red vest; he holds a pink. Above the head is "*Anno* 1507."

Lent by the HON. MRS. MAXWELL-SCOTT.

89. JAMES V. (1513-1542) AND HIS QUEEN, AND SECOND WIFE, MARY OF GUISE (1515-1560).

Two half-length, life-size figures, standing facing us and as if in a balcony; both faces are in three-quarters view to our left, with the eyes in the same direction. With his right hand the king holds a Holbein jewel, hanging from a gold chain about his neck; his left hand lies on the parapet before him. A flat cap is on his light-brown hair, with which his close-cut beard and moustaches match. His coat is of cloth-of-gold, richly embroidered, slashed to show the shirt within, and having bands of jewels; a mantle, lined with white fur, is on the shoulders. Below this figure is: "*Jacobvs Qvinctvs Scottorvm. Rex. Anno Ætatis Svace* 28." The queen holds a pink in her right hand, and rests the other hand on the parapet before her. She wears a close jewelled coif over her brown hair. Her dress of red is embroidered with flowers and slashed; ermine mantle. Below is written: "*Maria Lothoringa, illivs in secvndis nvptiis vxor. Anno sve* 24." Between the heads is the king's escutcheon; in front is a shield, with the arms of the king and queen. Panel 14 × 57 in.

Lent by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

90. JAMES I. AND VI. (1603-1625).

Half length, life-size, face in three-quarters view to right; wearing a round black hat, with a jewelled band and a black plume; red dress embroidered with pearls; a black embroidered cloak is on the shoulders; round the neck is a falling collar, 30 × 25 in.

By C. JONSON. Lent by W. J. HAY, ESQ., of Duns.

91. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (1542-1587).

Three-quarter length to right wearing white; satin bodice, embroidered in colours, figured velvet skirt and cloak, white lace ruff, and cap edged with pearls and two bands of jewels, a rose at the back of her head, lace cuffs, pearl bracelets. In her right hand she holds a bag, and in her left a brown feather fan. Panel 39 × 30 in.

By LUCAS DE HEERE. Lent by THE EARL OF RADNOR.

92. HENRY LORD DARNLEY (1546-1567).

This picture is branded with the mark of King Charles, as described in the note on the other portrait of Darnley, lent by the same owner (No. 40). It is presumed that they both came into the possession of the Powlett family through the third wife of the second Duke of Bolton, who was a daughter of the Duke of Monmouth. On a piece of paper attached to the back of this panel is written: 31 *May*, 1639. *Given to my Sovereign Lord the King by his Grace the Duke of Lennox* (?). The peer alluded to was James Stuart, Duke of Lennox, who, in 1637, was married, by Laud, to the beautiful Lady Mary Herbert (born Villiers), called "The Butterfly Widow." He was created Duke of Richmond in 1641. The Duke died in 1655.

Three-quarter length, half life-size, and nearly in full view; the face and eyes are to the front; the left hand holds the sword-hilt, the right hand is on the hip; a yellowish-white quilted jacket is shown under a dark mantle and gathered close to the throat, ending at the neck in a ruff. Within a cartouche is *Henricvs Stvart eivs nominis primvs Dei gratia Scotorū Rex Interfectus* 7° *Die Mēsis Febrvari—Anº Dni* 1567° *cū sors anis vnº tvlit-esse vigīti.* Panel 31 × 31 in.

Lent by THE LORD BOLTON.

93. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS (1542-1587).

Whole-length, life-size, standing in three-quarters view to our left, looking to the front; the right hand on a red table; the left hand holds back a richly-enamelled rosary and the skirt of her robe; white cap and ruff, black dress, green curtain, red Turkey carpet; an inscription giving titles and the date of the death of the queen, "1578," are on the background. The rosary is attached to a cross-shaped jewel, as in other portraits of Mary, having in each arm of the cross a Gothic S, and at the intersection a seated figure of Susanna and the Elders, enclosed by the motto "*Avgvstiæ Vndiqve*," and enamelled in colours. Canvas 90 × 48 in.

By OUDRY. Lent by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

94. JAMES I. AND VI. (1567-1625).

Life-size, full-length, standing figure, nearly in full view, resting the left hand on a table covered with a crimson cloth, on which lie the orb and the royal crown In his right hand is the jewel of the Garter. Wearing a white ruff, a coat of red embroidered with gold, and red hose. Garter on leg. Crimson velvet carpet. Canvas 78 × 48½ in.

By G. JAMESON. Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

95. QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK (1574-1619).

Daughter of Frederick II. of Denmark; married, 1590, James VI. of Scotland, by whom her children were Prince Henry, Charles (afterwards King), and Elizabeth, who married Frederick Elector-Palatine.

Full-length, life size, standing, turned towards right, her left hand rests on a red-covered

table, her right holds coloured feather fan; she wears white dress, embroidered with *fleurs des lis* and vandyked bands and extravagantly wide, lace ruff with crowned letters, S and C 4, jewels in her hair, and chain of pearls hanging from her neck. Inscribed below on left, QUEEN ANN, WIFE OF KING JAMES THE 1ST. Canvas 79½ × 50 in.

By PAUL VAN SOMER. Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

96. HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES, AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN.

Three-quarter length, standing, to left; in the robes of the Garter, broad lace collar; right hand holding gloves resting on table, left on hip; pearl earring in left ear. Inscribed PRINCE HENRY ÆTTIS SVÆ 14, FEBRUARY, 1607. Canvas 35 × 27½ in.

Lent by BASIL FITZHERBERT, ESQ.

97. JAMES I. AND VI. (1603-1625).

Small whole-length seated figure, nearly in front view, fully dressed in royal robes, at the side of a table covered with a red cloth, on which is a plumed hat. Panel 15 × 21 in.

Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

98. CHARLES I. AS A YOUTH, IN ROBES OF THE GARTER.

Full-length, slightly to right; in robes of the Garter and collar of the Order, broad white collar with lace edge, high black cap with jewelled border and aigrette of ostrich feathers, with elaborate jewel of rubies and diamonds surmounted by a ship; his right hand rests on his hip, his left holding his sword hilt; curtain background and landscape; matted floor. Canvas 64½ × 46½ in.

Lent by THE VISCOUNT DILLON, P.S.A.

99. FREDERICK, ELECTOR-PALATINE AND KING OF BOHEMIA (1610-1632).

Son of Frederick IV. Count Palatine; succeeded his father in 1610; married, 1613, Elizabeth, Princess Royal of England, daughter of James I.; crowned King of Bohemia, 1619; being defeated by the Imperial and Catholic troops, fled to Holland; died at Mayence in 1632.

Full-length, life-size, standing, turned to left; in plain corslet, white hose, embroidered jerkin, plain white collar and black sash; holding a baton in right hand, the left on the hilt of his sword; on a red-covered table on his left stands his helmet, with red and white feathers; on the ground are his armpieces. Canvas 81 × 45½ in.

Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

100. HENRY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (1641-1660).

Three-quarter length, life-size, standing, to left, looking at the spectator; in buff dress and breastplate, red sash over shoulders with large bow; in right hand baton, left rests on sword and holding helmet; curtain and architectural background. Canvas 49 × 39 in.

By TYSSEN. Lent by LORD SACKVILLE.

101. PRINCE RUPERT (1619-1682).

Three-quarter length, life-size, standing facing, head to left; in black dress, white lace collar; right hand on hip, left leaning on pedestal; architectural and curtain background. Canvas 40×31 in.

By VAN DYCK. Lent by CHARLES PENRUDDOCKE, ESQ.

102. ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BOHEMIA (1596-1662).

Daughter of James I. and Anne of Denmark; married Frederick V., Elector-Palatine, 1613; crowned King and Queen of Bohemia at Prague, 1619; driven from the throne by the Emperor Ferdinand, 1620, and took refuge in Holland. Her husband died in 1632, and Elizabeth remained at the Hague educating her children. She was the object of Lord Craven's long and chivalrous devotion, and was called, from her grace and beauty, the "Queen of Hearts." She returned to England in 1661, and died in the following year.

Whole length, life-size standing figure, aged about forty years, nearly in full-view, right hand on table, feather fan in left hand; plumed head-dress, white falling ruff, bare breast, black dress extended on a wheel-farthingale, and embroidered with flowers; rich white lace cuffs. In the breast is a large jewel of gold in the form of a cross and crowned. An enseigne hangs from a chain on the breast; on the left sleeve is a jewel comprising a crowned "A." A large pearl in the left ear is secured by a black cord to the neck and passing under the ruff. Canvas 81½ × 46 in.

By G. HONTHORST. Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

103. HENRY LORD DARNLEY (1546-1567).

Small bust, to left; black coat and cap, and white collar. Panel 13½ × 11½ in.

Lent by MRS. ALFRED MORRISON.

104. CHARLES I. (1625-1649).

Three-quarter length, facing, seated, to right, in red velvet arm-chair, head facing; he is dressed in black, with white falling collar and cuffs edged with lace; around his neck the ribbon and George of the Garter, the star of the Order on the mantle; a high-crowned black hat on his head; his beard is worn full and is tinged with grey; in his right hand a cane with long silver top; in his left, a paper, signed in left corner, "Edw. Bower, att Temple Bar, fecit 1648." Canvas 48½ × 37½ in.

By E. BOWER. Lent by THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.

105. CHARLES I. (1625-1649) AND HENRIETTA MARIA (1609-1669).

Study for the larger picture representing the queen offering to the king a choice between wreaths of olive, or Peace, and laurel, or War; half-length figures *vis-à-vis*, bare-headed. The king is in red slashed with white. The queen is in her favourite white with scarlet ribbons on her hair and dress. The divided curtains show a landscape. Canvas 37 × 25 in.

By VAN DYCK. Lent by THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

106. CHARLES I. (1625-1649).

Life-size, nearly three-quarters length figure, standing near a table on which is a helmet; bare-headed, body in armour; grasping a military baton in one hand and resting the other hand on the helmet. Face nearly in full view. Canvas 40 × 31 in.

? By VAN DYCK. Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

107. HENRIETTA MARIA (1609-1669).

Life-size, half-length, figure in profile to right; bare-headed, dark hair, in ringlets on the neck, grey dress and blue breast-knot. Canvas 24½ × 29 in.

By VAN DYCK. Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

108. HENRY PRINCE OF WALES, ELDEST SON OF JAMES I. (1594-1612).

Eldest son of James I. and Anne of Denmark; excelled in manly exercises, and was of a handsome and goodly figure. Died in his nineteenth year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Life-size, on horseback, to left, looking front; he is richly dressed, and mounted upon a white horse, with a whip in his right hand; he wears gilt armour, with a richly-embroidered skirt, upon which is repeated five times a device, representing six heads, holding anchors, rising out of the sea; the saddlecloth is similarly ornamented, and has the same device three times repeated; he wears a white hat, with a jewelled band and plume; over the horse's neck are the Prince of Wales's feathers and the letters H.P. represented as in relief. Canvas 92 × 88 in.

By P. OLIVER (?) Lent by MORGAN WILLIAMS, ESQ.

109. QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA (1609-1669).

Daughter of Henry IV. of France and Maria de Medici; married, 1625, Charles I., at Nôtre Dame, by proxy. Died at Castle of Colombes, in France, 1669, and was buried in the Abbey of St. Denis.

Three-quarter length, standing to left, looking at the spectator; her right hand touches a crown, which lies on a table beside her; her left hand holds a fold of her gown between the fingers; white gown with lace partly covering the neck, pink ribbons, pearl necklace, and earrings; a bracelet on her right arm is passed through a ring, which hangs from it. Curtain background. Canvas 40 × 30 in.

By VAN DYCK. Lent by EDMUND DAVIS, ESQ.

110. CHARLES I. (1625-1649).

Head and shoulders in oval, to the left; white collar, with armour and gold chain and George. Canvas 26 × 21 in.

By HENRY STONE ("Old Stone"). Lent by HUGH P. LANE, ESQ.

111. CHARLES II. (1660-1685).

Bust, life size, front, head to left; dark wig, armour, with white lace falling collar, ribbon of the Garter. Canvas 29 × 24 in.

Lent by The LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR.

112. QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA, AGED (1609-1669).

Three-quarter length, life-size, the face is nearly three-quarters view to left; her hands are crossed and she holds in left a book; black dress and head-dress, falling white collar and cape; on the edge of the book is written "*Advantage of Death*"; the face is much worn and has a melancholy expression. Canvas 34 × 28½ in.

By CLAUDE LE FEVRE. Lent by MRS. MORRISON.

113. HENRIETTA DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, DAUGHTER OF CHARLES I. (1644-1670).

Born at Exeter, went to France in 1646, was noted for her beauty; married Philip Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., in 1661; she is said to have died of poison in 1661.

Small life-size bust, to right, looking at the spectator; hair in ringlets and bound with pearls, pearl necklace, low dress edged with muslin. Panel 14 × 11 in.

By P. MIGNARD.

Lent by THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, BART., M.P.

114. CHARLES II. AS A BOY.

Full-length, life-size, standing facing; dark suit of armour, lace cravat, brown jerkin and boots; in right hand a pistol, his left rests on plumed helmet. Canvas 63 × 48½ in.

The following note in the *Calendar of the Belvoir MSS.*, Vol. iii., p. 348, refers to this picture :—

1786, October 7th, Fordham Abbey.

James Metcalfe to the Duke of Rutland.

"I want you should have a portrait of King Charles the 2nd, by Vandike, which hangs up in this house, a full-length, and the prettiest brown boy I ever saw. The canvass at the bottom is a little soiled, but the figure is compleat. It is too large for a house I have built and am going to live in, in Bedfordshire, next year.

I desire you will accept of the picture, and I will send it anywhere you like when I eave this place."

By VAN DYCK. Lent by THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.

115. CHARLES II. (1660-1685).

Full length, life-size, seated to left in robes of the Garter, with insignia; on his right the crown and orb on a table. Canvas 87 × 55 in.

By SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

Lent by SIR CUTHBERT QUILTER, BART., M.P.

116. CHARLES II. (1660-1685).

Three-quarters life-size, seated to left; his right arm rests on a table on which is the crown, the left on the arm of the chair; he is dressed in the robes and insignia of the Garter, long brown wig, curtain background. Canvas 48½ × 39½ in.

By SIR P. LELY. Lent by C. PENRUDDOCKE, ESQ.

117. MARY OF MODENA, QUEEN OF JAMES II. (1658-1718).

Mary Beatrice Eleonora d'Este, daughter of Alphonso IV., Duke of Modena, born October 5, 1658, was the adopted daughter of Louis XIV. of France, who gave her a dowry of £200,000; married by proxy at Modena to James, then Duke of York, September 30, 1673, she being not yet fifteen years of age; arrived in England November 21 following. "The facts that the Duke's proposals had been accepted," says Defoe, "and his having been actually married, were announced to James at the same moment." "The news came on Sunday night to the Duke of York that he was a married man; he was talking in the drawing-room when the French Ambassador brought the letters in, and told the news: the Duke turned about and said, 'Then

I am a married man.' It proved to be the Princess of Modena; for it was rather expected to be Canaples's niece." The young bride was extremely beautiful, and distinguished by the elegance of her figure, her fair skin, and dark and lustrous eyes.

She died at St. Germains, May 7, 1718, aged sixty.

Three-quarters length, life-size figure seated in a landscape, looking to the front, resting her right hand on a little King Charles spaniel at her side. Her amber satin dres is open at the bust, and, falling, shows the white chemise; blue scarf. Canvas 64 × 50 in.

By SIR P. LELY. Lent by THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.

118. ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BOHEMIA (1596-1662).

Bust towards us, white dress cut low, trimmed with pearls, jewelled ornament, white ruff, jewels and feathers in her hair. Panel 21½ × 16 in.

Lent by QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

119. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

Life-size, three-quarters length figure, standing with right hand extended as if he were in the act of speaking; left elbow resting on a helmet. Face in three-quarters view to our right, eyes to the front. White powdered wig tied with black, puce coat embroidered with gold and trimmed with fur, breastplate, blue ribbon, red cloak and white sash. 48 × 38 in.

By T. BLANCHET. Lent by W. J. HAY, ESQ., of DUNS.

120. PRINCE JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART (1688-1766).

Called the "Chevalier St. George," and the "Old Pretender." Eldest son of James II. and Mary of Modena; married, 1719, Maria Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski of Poland, and died in 1766.

Life-size, three-quarters length figure, standing in profile to our left, powdered wig, right-hand resting on a leading staff, left hand on hip; red mantle lined with ermine, and worn over armour. 48 × 38 in.

By T. BLANCHET. Lent by W. J. HAY, ESQ., of Duns.

121. PRINCE HENRY BENEDICT, CARDINAL YORK (1725-1807).

Younger son of James Francis Edward Stewart, the Chevalier St. George, or Old Pretender, and the Princess Clementina Sobieski; born at Rome; created by his father Duke of York; entered Holy Orders; created Cardinal by Benedict XIV., 1747, when he became Cardinal York. During the later years of his life he was pensioned by the British Government, and died at Rome in 1807.

Half-length, to left, looking at the spectator; in Cardinal's robes, powdered hair, holding a red-bound book in his left hand. Canvas 28½ × 22 in.

Lent by MAJOR ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

122. ANNE HYDE, DUCHESS OF YORK (1637-1671).

Daughter of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon; attached to the Court of the Princess of Orange (daughter of Charles I.); married James Duke of York, 1660; mother of Mary II. and Anne; died 1671.

Three-quarter length, life-size, seated to right, amber satin dress, crimson scarf, pearl necklace, and pearls in her hair, one lock of which falls on her shoulder; in her right hand a book, and with left supporting her head; landscape background. Canvas 48 × 39 in.

By TYSSEN. Lent by THE LORD SACKVILLE.

123. JAMES II. (1685-1688).

Full-length, standing front, looking to right; dressed in the robes and insignia of the Garter, pale green trunk-hose, his right hand on his hip, the left holding up his mantle; behind, on his right, the crown and orb on a table. Canvas 91 × 55½ in.

Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

124. QUEEN MARY OF MODENA (1658-1718).

Three-quarters length, seated to left, looking at the spectator; wearing a brown bodice, white chemisette, and blue cloak, pearl necklace and diamond ornaments; her left hand rests, upon a white hound, her right holds a lock of her hair. Landscape background, with a mansion. Inscribed below with her name. Canvas 49½ × 39 in.

By SIR G. KNELLER. Lent by THE EARL OF DARNLEY.

125. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD (1720-1788).

Known as the Young Chevalier, or the Young Pretender. Eldest son of James Francis Edward Stuart, Old Pretender or Chevalier St. George, and Princess Clementine Sobieski, and grandson of James II. and Mary of Modena; born at Rome; landed in Scotland from France in 1745, and raised an army to support his father's claims to the throne; entered Edinburgh, and proclaimed his father King; defeated Gen. Cope at Prestonpans; marched, on his way to London, as far as Derby, and, on his return into Scotland, was defeated at Culloden by the Duke of Cumberland (No.); 16 April, 1746. After various adventures he escaped from the Isle of Uist to Morlaix; resided at Rome, and took the title of Count of Albany instead of Prince of Wales; married Louisa, Princess of Stolberg, who survived him; died at Rome, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Frascati.

Half-length to left, facing the spectator; in richly-laced red coat and purple surcoat, wearing the insignia of the Garter and the order of the Thistle. Canvas 28 × 23½ in.

By TOCQUÉ. Lent by MAJOR ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

126. PRINCE HENRY BENEDICT, CARDINAL, DUKE OF YORK. Very young.

Small, life-size, three-quarters length figure, in three-quarters view to our left; eyes to the front, right hand on helmet, left hand on hip; hair in powder, breastplate, buff sleeves and gloves, blue ribbon, badge of Thistle on the breast, ermine cloak. 48 × 38 in.

By T. BLANCHET. Lent by W. J. HAY, ESQ., of Duns.

127. PRINCESS MARIA CLEMENTINA (1702-1735).

Daughter of Prince Sobieski and granddaughter of John King of Poland; married, 1719, James Stuart, the Chevalier of St. George, and was the mother of Prince Charles Edward Stuart (No.), and Henry Cardinal York (No.); died in 1735.

Three-quarters length, life-size figure, seated, nearly in full view, face in three-quarters view to our left, left hand on a crown placed at her side; powdered hair, bare bust, white dress, blue ribbon, red mantle. 48 × 38 in.

By T. BLANCHET. Lent by W. J. HAY, ESQ., of Duns.

128. JAMES II. (1685-1688).

Half-length, life-size, to left; dressed in the robes of the Garter, with elaborate under-dress of white; right hand on hip, and holding hat with ostrich feather, left on sword-hilt; the crown on table on left; crimson curtain background. Canvas 48½ × 39½ in.

By SIR G. KNELLER. Lent by C. PENRUDDOCKE, ESQ.

129. PRINCESS MARIA CLEMENTINA (1702-1735).

Bust, facing; pale pink and greenish dress, with red flower at her breast, powdered hair; tree and sky background. Canvas 23½ × 19½ in.

By NICHOLAS DE LARGILLIÈRE. Lent by HUGH P. LANE, ESQ.

130. ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BOHEMIA AND HER HUSBAND AT THE HAGUE.

In the foreground a cavalcade, with numerous attendants and dogs, proceeding to the chase; an avenue of trees on the left, and a building with moat on the right; one of the figures has been identified as that of Sir Dudley Carleton. Canvas 38 × 63 in.

By JOHN BREUGHEL. Lent by THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.

131. QUEEN MARY II. (1688-1694).

Three-quarter length, to left, facing front; she wears a blue bodice and yellow skirt, richly jewelled, with diamond buckles, lace sleeves, and ermine mantle, pearl necklace and earrings; her right hand rests on book, beside the crown, on a table; her left holds up her mantle. Canvas 49 × 39½ in.

By SIR G. KNELLER. Lent by THE EARL OF DARNLEY.

132. QUEEN ANNE (1703-1714) AND HER SON WILLIAM DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (1689-1700).

Three-quarters length, life-size seated figure, nearly in full view, face in three-quarters to our left, bare-headed, her hair without powder. With both hands she holds the young duke, a little boy, leaning at her left knee; open bust, brown dress, white sleeves, blue mantle lined with white. Canvas 58 × 48 in.

By M. DAHL. Lent by THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.

NORTH GALLERY.

136. VIEW OF LONDON AND ENTRANCE OF KING WILLIAM III. (1688).

The King, in a state carriage, drawn by six grey horses, is advancing along the Surrey side of the Thames; his suite in scarlet uniforms on foot and horseback, and groups of spectators; in the distance is the river and London, with St. Bride's spire, St. Paul's dome (which was not completed until after William III.'s death), and other buildings. Among the persons in the suite is Mr. Robert Monckton, who came over with the Prince of Orange, and was an active promoter of the Revolution, afterwards M.P. for Pontefract and Aldborough. Canvas 95 × 54 in.

By A. F. VAN DER MEULEN. Lent by THE VISCOUNT GALWAY.

137. QUEEN MARY II. (1688-1694).

Small, three-quarter length, seated to left, head facing; dressed in a loose damask robe, with white chemisette and crimson mantle edged with ermine, pearl necklace and earrings; the right arm resting on her chair, her left against her breast; signed "C. Necher," 1680; curtained and landscape background. Canvas 18 × 15 in.

By CASPAR NETSCHER. Lent by THE EARL OF RADNOR.

138. MARY II. (1688-1694).

Full-length, life-size, standing facing the spectator, in State robes. On a table to right a cushion, on which rests a crown, orb, and sceptre. Canvas 95 × 60 in.

By JAN VAN DER VAART.

Lent by THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

139. WILLIAM III. (1688-1702).

Full-length, in robes of the Garter, life-size, towards right, head facing; right hand pointing to crown, sceptre, orb, and Bible on table. Canvas 95 × 57 in.

By JAN VAN DER VAART.

Lent by THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

140. QUEEN ANNE (1703-1715).

Full-length, life-size, seated, facing the spectator, in coronation robes; on a table at her left the crown and sceptre; her left hand supports the orb on her knee. Canvas 93½ × 59 in.

By THOMAS SHUTER.

Lent by THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF WORCESTER.

141. GEORGE I. (1715-1727.)

Full-length, in coronation robes, with collar and George, life-size, facing; left hand, holding sceptre, rests on a table on which are placed the crown and orb. In background, through an archway, is seen Westminster Abbey. Canvas 95 × 58 in.

By SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

Lent by THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

142. CAROLINE, CONSORT OF GEORGE II. (1682-1737).

Full length, life size; in state robes, facing. Right hand rests on a crown which stands on a table. Canvas 93 × 57 in.

By CHARLES JERVAS.

Lent by The LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

143. GEORGE II. (1727-1760).

Full-length, life-size, in coronation robes, facing; wearing crown and carrying orb and sceptre. Canvas 93 × 57 in.

By CHARLES JERVAS.

Lent by THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

144. FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES, HIS BROTHER THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, AND THEIR SISTERS.

Son of George II. and Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach; born at Hanover, January 20 1707, created Duke of Gloucester in 1717, K.G. in 1718, Duke of Edinburgh in 1726, and Prince

of Wales in 1728. In 1736 he married Augusta, daughter of Frederick Duke of Saxe-Gotha, by whom he had four sons (the eldest being George III.) and two daughters. Died March 20, 1751.

The Prince of Wales stands in the centre, in red coat and ribbon of the Garter, and points to a celestial globe on which is a chart with representation of an eclipse of the sun; on his left are grouped the Princesses Anne (seated), Amelia, and Elizabeth, and the Duke of Cumberland; on his right are his two youngest sisters, the Princesses Mary and Louisa, one of whom plays with a dog; architectural background. Canvas 110 × 147 in.

Lent by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

145. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA OF WALES (1796-1817).

Only child of George IV. and Queen Caroline. Married, 1816, Prince Leopold of Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians. Died in childbirth, 1817.

Three-quarter length, life-size, standing facing against a pedestal, head to left; in white dress, a coronet on head; her arm rests on her mantle, which lies on the pedestal; red curtain and landscape background. Canvas 55 × 43 in.

By JAMES LONSDALE.

Lent by The LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

146. PRINCESS AMELIA IN HUNTING COSTUME (1711-1786).

Second daughter of George II. Although highly accomplished she passed her life in celibacy, but apparently not without attachments. She was Ranger of Richmond Park, and her manners and dress were exceedingly masculine, even to taking immense quantities of snuff. It was her custom to pass much time in her stables, and she usually wore a round hat and a riding habit in the German fashion. She died October 31, 1786.

Bust to left, life-size, in hunting costume. Canvas 20 × 16 in. Signed *D. Burlington.*

The painter wrote under the protrait—

"Let others seek the Royal maid to prize,
See what Emilia is in Saville's eyes."

By DOROTHY COUNTESS OF BURLINGTON.

Lent by THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.

147. ANNE LUTTRELL, MRS. HORTON, DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND (d. 1803).

Daughter of Simon Luttrell, afterwards Earl of Carhampton; married, first, Christopher Horton, Esq., secondly, Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III., whom she survived.

Half-length, life-size, seated facing; red dress, white fichu; she holds in both hands her embroidered scarf, which is draped round her shoulders. Canvas 36 × 28 in.

By THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. Lent by LORD WENLOCK.

148. WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND (1721-1765.)

Second son of George II., wounded at Dettingen 1743, commanded at Fontenoy in 1745, but his fame principally rests on the active measures which he adopted for the suppression of the rising in Scotland and his decisive victory at Culloden in 1746. Died suddenly in London 1765.

Half-length, life-size, to right; in buff coat with breast-plate, crimson mantle over left shoulder, garter ribbon over left shoulder, and wearing badge. Canvas, 35 × 28 in.

Attributed to SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, P.R.A.

Lent by RICHARD BARNWELL, ESQ.

149. MARIA WALPOLE, COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER (1737-1807).

Second illegitimate daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B. Married, first, James, second Earl Waldegrave; and, secondly, William Henry Duke of Gloucester, third son of Frederick Prince of Wales, by whom she was the mother of William Frederick second Duke of Gloucester and Princesses Sophia and Caroline. Died August 22, 1807.

Full-length, life-size, standing to right; in coronation robes as Countess, left hand drawing back a red curtain; right hand holding coronet. Canvas 91 × 55 in.

By THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

Lent by THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

150. GEORGE III. (1760-1820).

Full-length, life-size, standing facing.

By THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

Lent by THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF ABINGDON.

151. QUEEN CHARLOTTE (1744-1818).

Second daughter of Charles Lewis Frederick Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; married George III., 1761, and was mother of fifteen children.

Full-length, life-size, standing, &c.

By THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

Lent by THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF ABINGDON.

152. WILLIAM HENRY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, THIRD SON OF FREDERICK PRINCE OF WALES (1743-1805).

Full-length, standing in a landscape facing the spectator, head turned to left. In uniform, leaning on his sword, cocked hat in his right hand, unfinished. Canvas 91 × 55 in.

By THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

Lent by THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

153. PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA OF GLOUCESTER (1773-1844).

Daughter of William Henry First Duke of Gloucester and Maria Walpole, Dowager Countess Waldegrave, born May 20, 1773; was Ranger of Greenwich Park; died unmarried November 29, 1844.

Half-length, life-size, facing, head to left; in brown dress and upright lace collar, gold necklace. Canvas 30 × 24 in.

By SIR W. P. BEECHEY, R.A. Lent by THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

154. PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA OF GLOUCESTER (1773-1844).

Three-quarter length, life-size, seated to left; left elbow on table, white dress; curtain behind. Canvas 30 × 24½ in.

By J. HOPPNER, R.A. Lent by H. L. BISCHOFFSHEIM, ESQ.

155. QUEEN CAROLINE, WIFE OF GEORGE IV. (1768-1821).

Second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Born at Brunswick; married, in 1795, her cousin George, Prince of Wales. The marriage was not pleasing to him, and a separation took place after the birth of Princess Charlotte in 1796. Having obtained leave to travel on the Continent, she left England in 1814, and did not return till the accession of George IV., when she was proceeded against by Bill of Pains and Penalties in the House of Lords, which, on account of the splendid defence of Brougham, the Ministry were obliged to abandon. She was prevented from occupying her position as Queen, was refused coronation, and died August 7, 1821. Buried at Brunswick.

Three-quarter length, life-size, seated, to right; in black dress, ermine cloak, and jewelled diadem; in right hand she holds a letter, inscribed, "For His Majesty the King"; left rests on arm of chair; on left, crown on cushion. Canvas 55 × 43 in.

Presented to the Corporation of London by Her Majesty Queen Caroline in 1820.

By J. LONSDALE.

Lent by THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

156. GEORGE IV. (1820-1830.)

Full length, life-size, standing, &c.

By SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.

Lent by THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF BRIGHTON.

157. WILLIAM IV. AS DUKE OF CLARENCE (1765-1837).

Third son of George III. Born August 21, 1765; entered the Royal Navy in 1778, attained the rank of Post-Captain in 1786, and was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Munster in 1789. Having passed through the grades of Rear-Admiral and Admiral, his Royal Highness succeeded Sir Peter Parker as Admiral of the Fleet in 1811, and was appointed Lord High Admiral of England in 1827. Succeeded to the throne June 26, 1830, died June 20, 1837. His Majesty married, July 11, 1818, Princess Adelaide, eldest daughter of George Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

Three-quarter length, life-size, facing, head to right; in blue coat, white waistcoat, and grey trousers, and Star of the Garter; left hand holds glove and stick; hat in right; sea and rock in the background. Canvas 50 × 40 in.

By SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.

Lent by THE LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

158. QUEEN ADELAIDE, CONSORT OF WILLIAM IV. (1792-1849).

Half-length, seated towards right, head facing. She wears a black lace shawl over a brown dress, lace cap with blue velvet; a letter in her left hand. Canvas 35 × 28 in.

After WINTERHALTER.

Lent by FIELD-MARSHAL H.H. PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

159. QUEEN VICTORIA (1837-1901).

Bust, to left; with low-cut dress edged with lace, red mantle; right arm resting on table; she wears the crown. Canvas, oval, 30 × 23 in.

By SIR G. HAYTER. Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

160. MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT, 10 Feb., 1840.

On the left are the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox, and Lady Adelaide Paget. On the right are the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince George of Cambridge. In the background, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Howley), the Archbishop of York (Harcourt); and the Bishop of London (Blomfield). Ivory 36 × 32 in.

By SIR WILLIAM J. NEWTON. Lent by MRS. NEWTON.

161. THE FOUR GENERATIONS (QUEEN VICTORIA, HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII., H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES).

The scene is the corridor at Windsor Castle. Left, the Queen is seated in an arm chair, facing right. She wears a black dress and lace shawl and white widow's cap; in her hands a closed fan; her feet rest on a green cushion. To her right a small table, on which are two photograph frames, a despatch box, bonbonnière, and bunch of violets in a glass. Right, His Majesty the King, in black frock coat, his right hand resting on a chair. In front of him are the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward, both in profile to the left; the latter, in a white sailor's suit, is bringing a bunch of pink, red, and white roses to the Queen. In the background, left, busts of the Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Duke of York. On the wall, above a settee, in seen Landseer's portrait of the Princess Royal (Empress Frederick of Germany) as a child. Painted in 1900. Canvas 108 × 151 in.

By W. Q. ORCHARDSON, R.A.

Lent by THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

162. CHRISTENING OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, 25 Jan., 1842.

In the centre is the Archbishop of Canterbury holding the infant Prince. On the left the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. On the right, the King of Prussia (Godfather), the Duchess of Kent, and the Dnke of Cambridge. In the background the Archbishop of York (Harcourt), the Bishop of London (Blomfield), the Bishop of Norwich (Stanley), and the Dean of Windsor (Hobart). Ivory 32 × 20 in.

By SIR WILLIAM J. NEWTON. Lent by MRS. NEWTON.

163. PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, PRINCE CONSORT (1819-1861).

Second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Born, 1819; married to Queen Victoria, 1840; died, 1861.

Half-length, slightly to right; in scarlet uniform, wearing the collars of the Garter and the Golden Fleece; in right hand he holds his hat, with feathers. Signed by the artist and dated 1893. Canvas 37 × 29 in.

By JOHN PARTRIDGE. Lent by THE NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.

164. HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

Full-length, life-size, standing, to left; in evening dress and cloak; wearing the insignia of the Garter and Bath; his right hand rests on a stick, his left holds his hat; camellia in his buttonhole; tapestry background. Canvas 92½ × 57 in.

By A. STUART WORTLEY. Lent by THE JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB.

165. HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

Unfinished study from life. Head and shoulders, to left; in black velvet doublet with lace ruff. Panel 10½ × 8 in.

By J. BASTIEN LEPAGE.

Lent by MESSRS. W. MARCHANT & CO.

166. INTERIOR OF THE GUILDHALL on the occasion of the Entertainment given by the Corporation to the Prince Regent (George IV.) with the Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, June 18th, 1814.

By WILLIAM DANIEL R.A.

Lent by THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

167. THE HOMAGE OF THE PEERS AT THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, 28 June, 1838.

Her Majesty, seated on her Throne, receives the homage of the Duke of Sussex. The other figures to the right and left are the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Palmerston, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquess of Conyngham, the Bishop of London (Blomfield), Lady in Waiting, and the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes. Ivory 36 × 32 in.

By SIR WILLIAM J. NEWTON. Lent by MRS. NEWTON.

CASE A.—SOUTH GALLERY.

MANUSCRIPTS AND RELICS.

171. CONFIRMATION of all Gifts and Charters of the Founder (Henry VI.) granted by himself to Eton College, with the Great Seal attached. Dated 1446.

Lent by ETON COLLEGE.

172. ILLUMINATION (facsimile) from a MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, representing the Coronation of a King, either Edward II. or Edward III.

Lent by L. G. WICKHAM LEGG, Esq.

173. INCORPORATION CHARTER of Henry VIII. to Winchester.

Lent by ETON COLLEGE.

174. PROTECTION granted by Edward IV., while Duke of York, to the Provost and Fellows of Eton, with his signature, dated 27th February 1460.

Lent by ETON COLLEGE.

175. CHARTER of William Rufus to Eton College.

Lent by ETON COLLEGE.

176. THE NOTABLE WISE DICTES AND SAYINGS OF PHILOSOPHERS, translated out of French into English by Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers, finished December 24, Anno 16 Edw. IV.

This work was printed by Caxton at Westminster in 1477. The illumination prefixed to the MS. copy is said to represent the Earl introducing Caxton to Edward IV. in the presence of the Queen, the Duke of York (afterwards Edward V.), and the members of the Court.

Lent by THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

177. MANUSCRIPT VOLUME, containing Masses, Antiphons, &c., for 3–6 voices, by English composers of the 15th century, possibly written for St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and containing a three-part Gloria, Sanctus, and Benedictus, attributed to King Henry VI.

Lent by THE PRESIDENT, St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, Ware.

178. SIGNET RING OF KING JOHN.

Lent by HENRY WEIGALL, ESQ.

179. LOCK OF HAIR OF EDWARD IV.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

180. MS. STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, with Notes in the handwriting of Edward VI.

Lent by H.M. THE KING.

181. THE RECUMBENT FIGURES in this Gallery are of Henry VII. and Eleanor of Castile, reproductions from the effigies in Westminster Abbey.

Lent by THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

182. LETTERS PATENT, of Henry VIII., establishing the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, 1541.

Lent by THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER.

CASE B.—WEST GALLERY.

RELICS.

187. BABY LINEN, made by the Princess Elizabeth for her sister Mary, when the Queen believed herself to be with child.

For some months Mary had believed herself *enceinte*, and in April, 1555, she commenced her preparations in earnest for the great event. "About April 20 she withdrew to Hampton Court for entire quiet. The rockers and the nurses were in readiness, and a cradle stood open to receive the royal infant. Priests and Bishops sang Litanies through the London streets; a procession of Ecclesiastics in cloths of gold and tissue marched round Hampton Court Palace, headed by Philip in person; Gardiner walked at his side, while Mary gazed from a window. Not only was the child assuredly coming, but its sex was decided on, and circulars were drawn and signed both by the King and Queen, with blanks only for the month and the day, announcing to Ministers of State, to Ambassadors, and to foreign Sovereigns the birth of a prince. On the 30th the happy moment was supposed to have arrived, a message was sent off to London announcing the commencement of the event. The bells were set ringing in all the churches; *Te Deum* was sung in St. Paul's; priests wrote sermons; bonfires were piled ready for lighting, and tables were laid out in the streets. The news crossed the Channel to Antwerp, and had grown in the transit. The great bell of the Cathedral was rung for the actual birth. The vessels in the rivers fired salutes. The Regent sent the English mariners a hundred crowns to drink, and they made themselves in readiness to show some worthy triumph upon the waters. But the supposed symptoms passed off without result, and whispers began to be heard that there was, perhaps, a mistake of a more considerable kind. Mary, however, had herself no sort of misgiving. The physicians professed to be satisfied, and the priests were kept at work at the Litanies. Up and down the streets they marched, through city and suburb, park and square; torches glared along Cheapside at midnight behind the Holy Sacrament, and five hundred poor men and women from the almshouses walked two and two, telling their beads in their withered fingers: then all the boys of all the schools were set in motion, and the ushers and the masters came after them; clerks, canons, bishops, mayors, aldermen, officers of guilds. Such marching, such chanting, such praying, was never seen or heard before or since in London streets." (J. A. Froude, *Hist. of England*, Vol. V., 516 *et seq.*). But all to no purpose; the child did not come: and so the above interesting relics remained unused, unneeded.

Lent by THE EARL BROWNLOW.

CASE C.—WEST GALLERY.

RELICS.

188. CASE CONTAINING RELICS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

These relics were left at Ashridge, under the following circumstances: Queen Elizabeth (then Princess) was residing at Ashridge when taken into custody by Sir Edward Hastings, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Lord William Howard, on suspicion of being concerned in Sir Thomas

Wyat's rebellion, and, though confined to the house by illness (such was the strictness of their commission), was compelled to rise from her bed and set off for London in the Queen's litter. Renard, the Ambassador of Charles V., had spread the vilest rumours about Elizabeth, and to give the lie to all such slanders when she entered the city, she threw back the covering of her litter so that she might be seen by all. She was dressed in white, her face pale from her illness, and crowds followed her along the streets to Westminster. In the hurried departure from Ashridge many of Elizabeth's things were left behind, and have been preserved there ever since.

Lent by THE EARL BROWNLOW.

CASE D.—WEST GALLERY.

RELICS.

189. SHIRT OF HENRY VII.

Lent by J. WOOD, ESQ.

190. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN'S TIPPET.

Lent by Mrs. W. A. MILNER.

191. HAT OF HENRY VIII.

Nicholas Bristowe, a favourite courtier of Henry VIII., was riding with the King and Queen Anne Boleyn in Herefordshire. Passing Ayot St. Lawrence, he greatly admired the place, wondering whose it was. The King said, "It is mine, but now shall be yours." Bristowe asking what evidence he was to produce of the gift, the King gave him the hat he was wearing and asked the Queen for her slippers (see No. 192), saying, "Bring me these in London, and I will give you the title deeds." The hat and slippers have since always gone with the estate.

Lent by MRS. AMES.

192. SHOES OF ANNE BOLEYN, presented by her to Nicholas Bristowe (*see* No. 191).

Lent by MRS. AMES.

CASE E.—WEST GALLERY.

MINIATURES.

197. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

This miniature is thus described in Charles I.'s own copy of the Catalogue of his pictures by A. Vanderdoort: "Item, don upon the righte lights the second picture of Queen Maria of Scotland upon a blew grounded square card dressed in her haire in a carnation habbitt laced with small gould lace and a string of pearls about her neck in a little plaine falling band shee putting on her second finger her wedding ringe. Supposed alsoe to bee done by the said Jennett."

By JANET. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

198. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

This miniature is the centre of a Reliquary; round the miniature is inscribed, "MARIA [. . .] Scotiæ Regina Martyrio affecta A°. 158(6) 20 Septembris in Anglia. Minute relics of Female Saints surround the miniature. On the Reverse is a relic of the True Cross and Saints, among them being B.P. Ignatius, B.P. Xaverii, B. Aloysii, who were canonised about 1620, so that the date of the Reliquary is anterior to that year.

Lent by THE LADY MILFORD.

199. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. ("LE DEUIL BLANC.").

Queen Mary appears to the waist in three-quarters view to our right; the eyes, which are of a brownish hazel (or chestnut), turned to the front. She wears a close-fitting French cap, open to reveal the close curled light-brown hair; a long streamer is attached to the back of the cap. A whimple of semi-transparent lawn encloses the face from the ears, and, falling on the shoulders, allows us to see the flesh and dark dress within its folds, which are gathered in plaits below the chin. No jewels are worn.

Portraits of this class are referred to under the title of "Le Deuil Blanc," because, according to a custom which was not rare in that period, Queen Mary assumed white for mourning on account of the death, in his seventeenth year, of her first husband, Francis II. of France, December 5, 1560. The original drawing on paper is in Paris (see No. 244); a similar one belonged to the Earl of Bessborough, and was engraved by Bartolozzi as a Holbein! Brantôme, when speaking of the "blanc atour" of Mary, admired with a sort of rapture the brilliancy of her complexion. Panel 12 × 9 in. From the Hastings Collection.

By JANET.? Lent by MRS. ALFRED MORRISON.

200. FRANCIS II. OF FRANCE, HUSBAND OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. (1559-1560).

Small, half-length figure, looking to right, showing hands; red dress, gold necklace and chain with pendent jewel, black hat with feathers and jewel. Panel $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

By JANET. Lent by CHARLES BUTLER, ESQ.

201. CHARLES BRANDON, DUKE OF SUFFOLK, K.G. (d. 1545).

Small half-length, to right; black miniver-lined robe, black cap; grey hair and beard Panel 7 × 6 in.

By HANS HOLBEIN. Lent by THE EARL BROWNLOW.

202. MARY TUDOR, DOWAGER QEUEN OF FRANCE, afterwards Duchess of Suffolk (1497-1534).

Small bust, to left; square-cut black velvet robe, slashed with white and trimmed with pearls, black jewelled hood turned up with red; pearl necklace, brooch with pendent pearl on breast. Panel 7 × 6 in.

By HANS HOLBEIN. Lent by The EARL BROWNLOW.

203. ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

By PETER OLIVER.

Lent by THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES DILKE, BART., M.P.

204. QUEEN KATHERINE PARR.

The brooch which she wears bears a portrait of Henry VIII. From the Strawberry Hill Collection.

By HOLBEIN. Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

205. QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR.

From the Strawberry Hill Collection.

By HOLBEIN. Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

206. QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.

From the Strawberry Hill Collection.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

207. WILLIAM PRINCE OF ORANGE, WILLIAM III.
On Copper. Lent by HUGH P. LANE, ESQ.

208. QUEEN MARY.
Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

209. PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM III., surrounded by embroidery in Queen Mary's hair; with inscription on back in her handwriting, "My hair, cut off March 5th, 1688."
Lent by LADY JANE COLE.

210. PRINCE RUPERT.
By J. PETITOT. Lent by A. STUART-WORTLEY, ESQ.

211. HENRY VII.
Inscribed "Ano Dni. 1509. Ætatis suæ 54." This miniature, with the three following, were in the collection of Charles I., described by Van der Doort as hanging to a gold enamelled jewel, the others are of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and his mother, Jane Seymour.
By N. HILLIARD. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

212. HENRY VIII.
By N. HILLIARD. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

213. QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR.
By N. HILLIARD. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

214. EDWARD VI.
By N. HILLIARD. Lent by H.M. THE KING

215. ANNE OF DENMARK.
By I. OLIVER. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

216. LADY JANE GREY.
Formerly in the collection of Mr. C. Sackville Bale.
By N HILLIARD. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

217. QUEEN CATHERINE HOWARD.
A replica is in the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch.
By HOLBEIN. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

218. HENRY VIII., inscribed "HENR. 8. REX. ANGL. ÆTA S. 57."
By HOLBEIN. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

219. HENRY VIII.
Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

220. EDWARD VI.
Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

221. HENRIETTA MARIA, QUEEN OF CHARLES I.
Lent by MRS. MOSS COCKLE.

222. PRINCE JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD.
From the Hamilton Palace Collection.
Lent by LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER.

223. QUEEN ANNE, WITH PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK.
Enamelled by BOIT. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

LENT BY CAPTAIN EDWARD HEATHCOTE.

227. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
By N. HILLIARD.

228. LADY ARABELLA STUART.
By P. OLIVER.

229. HENRY PRINCE OF WALES, SON OF JAMES I.
By I. OLIVER.

230. HENRY PRINCE OF WALES.
By N. HILLIARD.

231. PRINCE CHARLES, AFTERWARDS CHARLES I.
By N. HILLIARD.

232. PRINCESS ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF JAMES I., QUEEN OF BOHEMIA
By P. OLIVER.

233. LEWIS PHILIP, BROTHER OF FREDERICK V., ELECTOR-PALATINE, KING OF BOHEMIA.
By P. OLIVER.

234. HENRIETTA MARIA, DAUGHTER OF FREDERICK V., KING OF BOHEMIA, AND ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF JAMES I. Signed N. Thaeb', 1649.

The above eight miniatures come from the Cabinet of Louis XVI., and were placed there by James II. with some jewels when he went to St. Germains; in the time of the Directory they were sent back to England.

235. QUEEN ELIZABETH.
By N. HILLIARD

236. JAMES I.
By N. HILLIARD.

237. CHARLES II.
Said to be by J. PETITOT the younger.

238. JAMES II. Given by Mr. Byers, who had it from Prince Charles Edward in 1788.
By J. PETITOT the younger.

The above four miniatures formerly belonged to James Edwards, Esq.

239. ANNE OF DENMARK.

240. A DAUGHTER OF PRINCE MAURICE.

241. DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

242. JAMES FITZJAMES, DUKE OF BERWICK.

The above four miniatures were bought at Lord Beauchamp's sale, February, 1827.

LENT BY THE EARL OF GALLOWAY.

243. (1) ROBERT II., from his engraved portrait in Johnston's inscriptions.

(2) ROBERT III., Johnston's inscriptions.

(3) JAMES I., Johnston's inscriptions.

(4) JAMES II., Johnston's inscriptions.

(5) JAMES III., from the altar-piece at Holyrood.

(6) JAMES IV., from a painting by D. Mytens.

(7) MARGARET OF DENMARK, WIFE OF JAMES III., from the altar-piece at Holyrood.

(8) JAMES V., from Johnston.

(9) MARY OF GUISE, from the Hardwick portrait.

(10) MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, from a portrait often copied; not contemporary, but possibly after an authentic original.

(11) FRANCIS II. of France.

(12) HENRY EARL OF DARNLEY.

(13) ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

(14) JAMES I. AND VI.

(15) ANNE OF DENMARK.

(16) HENRY PRINCE OF WALES.

(17) PRINCE CHARLES (afterwards Charles I.).

(18) CHARLES I.

(19) HENRIETTA MARIA.

(20) HENRIETTA DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

(21) MARY PRINCESS OF ORANGE.

(22) PRINCE CHARLES, SON OF CHARLES I.

(23) PRINCE HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

(24) CHARLES II.

(25) CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA.

(26) JAMES II.

(27) ANNE HYDE, DUCHESS OF YORK.

(28) MARY OF MODENA.

(29) QUEEN ANNE.

(30) PRINCE JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD.

(31) PRINCESS MARIA CLEMENTINA SOBIESKA.

(32) PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

(33) PRINCESS LOUISA (OF STOLBERG).

(34) PRINCE HENRY BENEDICT, CARDINAL YORK.

These miniatures formerly belonged to CARDINAL YORK.

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244. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Photograph from a drawing in chalks by Janet, formerly in the Sainte-Geneviève, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Lent by LEONARD C. LINDSAY, ESQ.

245. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Photograph from a drawing in chalks by Janet, formerly in the Sainte-Geneviève, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Lent by LEONARD C. LINDSAY, ESQ.

CASE F—WEST GALLERY.

RELICS.

251. A CARVED FRAME, containing—

A piece of the velvet Pall which covered the Coffin of Charles I.

A piece of the Ribbon of the Garter, worn by Charles I. on the scaffold.

Miniatures of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta, copied by Sarah Countess of Essex from originals belonging to the Duke of Portland.

Locket, with hair of Charles I.

There is a pathetic interest attached to this relic of the pall. See Sir T. Herbert's *Memoirs:* "The Royal Corps being embalmed and coffined, and lapped in Lead, and covered with a new velvet-Pall, was removed to the King's House at *St. James's* [St. James's Palace] where was great pressing by all sorts of People to see the King, or where he was. A doleful Spectacle! But few had leave to enter and behold it." The same, or a similar pall, had been, according to Herbert, already used. "Mr. *Herbert*, during this [the execution of the King] was at the door [of the Banquetting House], lamenting; and the Bishop [Juxon] coming thence with the Royal Corps, which was immediately coffined, and covered with a black velvet-Pall," he and Mr. Herbert went with it to the backstairs to be embalmed." Again, at the interment in St. George's Chapel, at the instance of Herbert "accordingly the corps was thither carried from St. James', in a hearse covered with black velvet, drawn by six horses, also covered with black." "This is memorable, that at such time as the King's body was brought out of St. George's Hall, the sky was serene and clear, but presently it began to snow, and fell so fast, as by that time they came to the West-end of the Royal Chapell, the black velvet pall was all white (the colour of Innocency), being thick cover'd over with Snow. So went the White King to his Grave, in the 48th year of his age and the 22nd year and 10th month of his reign. Letting pass Merlyn's Prophecies, some make it allude to the white Sattin his Majesty wore when he was crowned in Westminster Abbey in the year 1625, former kings having on purple Robes at their Coronations."

This refers to the fact that, notwithstanding a very threatening prophecy, popularly attributed to Merlin, disasters of all sorts would attend the coming of a "White King" to the throne of England, Charles had, the day being that of the Feast of the Purification, or "to declare the virgin purity with which he came to be espoused to his kingdom," deliberately elected to be attired in white when he was crowned at Westminster. The publication by William Lilly in 1644, entitled "A Prophecy of the White King," had renewed the superstitions here alluded to.

Lent by THE EARL OF ESSEX.

252. MARY I.

By LUCAS DE HEERE. Lent by COLONEL WYNNE FINCH.

253. QUEEN ELIZABETH, MEDALLION, carved in Oak, formerly belonged to Lord Chancellor Egerton.

Lent by THE EARL BROWNLOW.

254. QUEEN MARY I.
By H. BONE. Lent by CHARLES BUTLER, ESQ.

255. QUEEN ELIZABETH.
By H. BONE. Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

256. SILVER REPOUSSÉ PLAQUE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, after the engraving by Crispin de Passe. With Proclamation bearing her autograph.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

257. PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.
By GILES HUSSEY. Lent by LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR.

CASE G—WEST GALLERY.

RELICS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AND CHARLES I.

281. A GOLD ROSARY WITH CRUCIFIX OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

282. NECKLACE OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

283. SILVER DRAUGHT-BOARD, formerly the property of Mary Queen of Scots.

"Parcel gilt," with pieces in silver and silver-gilt. Presented by Queen Mary to Mary Seton, and brought into the Hay family by the Hon. Elizabeth Seton, daughter of the first Viscount Kingston, who married the Hon. William Hay of Drummelzier, great-great-grandfather of the present owner.

Lent by W. J. HAY, ESQ., of Duns.

284. QUEEN MARY'S SEAL, silver gilt, engraved with M.R. and Royal Lion of Scotland.

Lent by THE HON. MRS. MAXWELL-SCOTT.

285. BOOK OF HOURS, formerly belonging to Mary Queen of Scots.

A Book of Hours, said to have belonged to Queen Mary, and to have been used on the scaffold in the great hall of Fotheringay Castle, February 8, 1587. If so, it may be that referred to in the acount of the circumstance which was given to Cecil: "All the Assembly, save the Queen and hir servantes, sayde the prayer after Mr. Deane [Dr. Fletcher, the Protestant Dean of Peterborough, who had been appointed to pray with Mary, and whom she and all her *entourage* rejected] as he spake it, during which prayer the Queen satt upon hir stoole, having hir *Agnus Dei*, crucifixe, beades, and an office in Lattyn. Thus furnished with superstitious trumpery, not regarding what Mr. Deane sayde, shee began verie fastly with tears and a lowde voice to praye in Lattin, and in the midst of her prayers, with overmuch weeping and mourning, slipt of [off] hir stoole, and, kneeling presently, sayde divers other Lattin prayers. Then she rose and kneeled downe agayne, praying in English, for Christe's afflicted church, an end of hir troubles, for hir sonne, and for the Queen's majestye, to God for his forgiveness of the sinns of them in the islande: shee forgave hir enemyes with all hir harte that had longe sought his bloud."

She is otherwise described as, on another occasion, using a *Prayer Book* in English. Again, in the narrative of Nicholas White of his visit to Tutbury Castle in 1569: "This much [conversation] past, she heerd the English [Roman Catholic] service with a book of Psalms in English in her hand, which she showed me after. When service was done, her grace fell in talk with me of sundry matters, from six to seven of the clock, beginning first to excuse her ill English [the language she must have chiefly used since her arrival in Scotland in 1561] declaring herself more willing than apt to learn in that language, how she used translations as a means to attain it; and that Mr. Vice-Chamberlain was her good schoolmaster."

On this occasion Queen Mary was thus minutely described by an official reporter to Cecil:— "The sayde 8 day of Februarye being comme, and tyme and place for the execution, the sayde Queen being of stature tall, of body corpulent, rownde shouldred, hir face fatt and broade, double-chinned, and hazell-eyed, her borrowed hair aborne [auburn], her attyre was this. On hir head shee had a dressing of lawrel edged with bone lace, a pomander chayne and an *Agnus Dei* about hir necke, a Crucifix in hir hande, a payre of beads [rosary] at hir girdle, and a silver cross at the end of them. A vayle of lawn fastned to hir caul bowed out with wyer [wire], and edged round about with boane lace. Hir gowne was of black sattin painted [embroidered], with a trayne and long sleeves to the grownde, sett with acorne buttons of Jett trymmed with pearle, and shorte sleeves of sattyn black cutt [slashed, to show the sleeves within], with a payre of sleeves of purple velvett whole under them. Her kirtle whole [not slashed] of figured black sattin, and hir petticoate skirtes of Crimson velvett, hir shoes of Spannish leather with the rough side owtward, a payree of greene silke garters."

The last articles were seen when, after the beheading, one of the executioners "plucked" them off and "espyed hir little dogg which was crept under hir cloathes, which would not be gotten foorth but with force, and afterwards would not departe from the dead corps, but camme and layde between hir head and shoulders; a thing much noted. The dogg embrewed in

hir bloud was carryed awaye and washed, as al things els were that had any bloud, save those thinges which were burned. The Executioners were sent awaye with money for their fees, not having any one thynge that belonged unto hir." This was designed to prevent the obtaining of relics for the Roman Catholics, who, it was anticipated, would affirm the Queen was a martyr in their faith. Special precautions on this point, even extending to stipulations with Mary herself, before she was allowed to have the attendance of her women, a service primarily denied to her, were taken that no one should be allowed to dip a handkerchief in her blood. Unless she had promised this should not be done, as she did, she must have gone to the block unattended by a friend. The uses to which relics of this nature had been put by friends of sufferers on the block stiffened the resolutions of Mary's executioners that nothing of the kind should be obtained on this account. See the speech reported of the Earl of Kent on this occasion. Various handkerchiefs were dipped in the blood of King Charles the First.

The account continues thus: "Hir nether stockings worsted coulored watchet, checked with siber, and next hir leg a payre of Jarsye [Jersey, or knitted] hose, white, etc. Thus apparrelled, she departed hir chamber, and willinglye bended hir steppes towardes the place of execution."

Inside the Book of Prayer alleged to have been used by Mary on this occasion some particulars are given. In the library at Stonyhurst College, brought from Liège in 1794, there is preserved a *Livre de fleures*, dated 1558, and said to have been Queen Mary's. It is now in this gallery. Another is mentioned as containing a note in the handwriting of James II., stating that it was used by her on the scaffold.—See *Notes and Queries*, 1st series, iv. 418.

Lent by CHARLES BUTLER, ESQ.

286. SHIRT, DRAWERS, AND GARTERS, WORN BY CHARLES I. AT HIS EXECUTION, AND SHEET USED TO COVER HIS BODY.

John Ashburnham, ancestor of the present Earl of Ashburnham, was one of the personal attendants upon Charles I. at the time of his death. The clothes of the King were divided amongst certain of his attendants. One of the shirts, the drawers, garters, and the sheet used to cover the body fell to the share of Ashburnham. They were at one time preserved at Ashburnham Church, but were afterwards removed to Ashburnham Place.

Lent by THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

287. WATCH, formerly belonging to Charles I.

Lent by THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

288. LOCKET, containing Hair of Charles I., cut off at the opening of his coffin in 1813.

Lent by THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

289. A SKULL CAP, embroidered with gold on crimson silk, constantly worn by King Charles I.

This cap is said to have been worn by Charles I., and sent by him just before his death to "his highly esteemed friend and faithful servant, Colonel William Salusbury, as the only token and remembrance he could bestow." Col. Salusbury was an adherent of the Royal cause in Denbighshire, who led a body of half-armed Welshmen at the battle of Edgehill, where they formed almost the sole reserve of infantry, and, it was alleged, did not distinguish themselves (see Clarendon, *History of the Rebellion*, iii. 327); but, to redeem themselves from this imputation, they took part in a furious assault on the Londoners at Brentford in 1642, and were led by Prince Rupert (see *Rupert and the Cavaliers*, by E. Warburton, ii. 63).

Lent by THE LORD BAGOT.

290. ONYX GEORGE OF CHARLES I.

Lent by H.M. THE KING.

291. GOLD BOX, with Memorial Badge of Charles I.

Lent by H.M. THE KING.

CASE H.—WEST GALLERY.

RELICS.

LENT BY THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

301. PAIR OF LEATHER GLOVES with Embroidered Gauntlets. In the panels appear the Crown over the Tudor rose, alternated with the thistle. Given by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Denny.

302. PAIR OF GLOVES, OR MITTENS, of crimson velvet and white satin, richly embroidered. Given by Queen Elizabeth to her Maid of Honour, Margaret Edgcumbe, wife of Sir Edward Denny.

303. PAIR OF LEATHER GLOVES, ornamented with bands of gold lace and red satin. Given by James I. to Sir Edward Denny, afterwards Earl of Norwich.

304. CAP, of white quilted satin, said to have been worn by Charles I. at his execution.

305. CAP OF MAINTENANCE, of crimson velvet and white satin, said to have belonged to Charles I.

306. VIRGINAL, richly decorated in gold and colours; on the front the Royal Arms; the outer case covered with red velvet. Formerly belonging to Queen Elizabeth.

307. OVAL MEDALLION of green satin, worked in coloured and painted silks, with a Portrait of Charles I.

308. GOLD MEMORIAL RING, with enamelled Portrait of Charles I., set round with diamonds.

309. OVAL PENDENT JEWEL.

Consisting of an onyx cut with a Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, mounted in a gold frame, decorated with enamel, diamonds, and rubies, surmounted by a Crown and with a pendent cluster of pearls beneath. Made for William Barber, to commemorate his deliverance from the stake by the accession of Elizabeth.

310. GOLD AND ENAMEL RING, said to have been given by Charles I. on the day of his execution to Bishop Juxon.

311. RING, containing Portrait of Prince Charles Edward in red cornelian.

312. MEMORIAL RING, set with crystal, beneath which is a Crown with the initials "C.R. K.R." in gold over hair (Charles II. and Catharine of Braganza).

313. GOLD RING, set with cameo onyx Portrait of Prince Charles Edward.

314. GOLD RING, with miniature Portrait of Prince James Edward.

315. GOLD RING, with miniature Portrait of Prince James Edward.

316. PEN CASE OF KING HENRY VI., in stamped leather. It was left by the King at Waddington Hall after the Battle of Hexham (1463).

317. BUST OF HENRY VIII., in carved jet, with paste enamelled fastening to the ruff. Dated at back 1528.

318. SILVER PLAQUE, with Portrait of Queen Elizabeth in niello.

319. REPRODUCTION OF BRONZE MEDAL OF PHILIP II. OF SPAIN, by Jacopo da Trezzo, of Milan (1555).

320. REPRODUCTION OF BRONZE MEDAL OF MARY I., by Jacopo da Trezzo, of Milan (1555).

321. OVAL SILVER BOX, the inside of the lid engraved with Portraits of James I., Anne of Denmark, and Prince Charles; the outside with the Arms of Great Britain and Denmark, the Prince of Wales's Feathers, and Latin Inscriptions.

322. CAST OF SILVER MEDAL OF CHARLES I. By Nicholas Briot, dated 1639.

323. OVAL SILVER PLAQUE, chased; on one side, Portraits of James I., Anne of Denmark, and Prince Charles, and on the other their Armorial Shields and Inscriptions.

324. BOXWOOD MEDALLION OF MARY I., German work.

325. PANEL OF WHITE SATIN, embroidered, with Charles I. under a tent, and Queen Henrietta Maria and Lady Attendants advancing. Seventeenth Century.

326. MALACCA CANE, with ivory head, used by George IV.

327. MARBLE BUST of Charles II.

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328. MARBLE BUST of Queen Henrietta Maria.

Lent by M. ARMADÉ JOUBERT.

CASE I.—NORTH GALLERY.

TUDOR RELICS.

336. CASE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS of Gilt-Brass, made for Queen Elizabeth by Barthelemewe Newsum, clockmaker to the Queen (1572-1590), whose signature is at the bottom. The Instruments are elaborately chased and gold-washed.

Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

337. QUEEN KATHERINE PARR'S BOOK, entitled *Devotional Tracts*, containing :—

1. "A Sermon of St. Chrysostome," translated into Englishe, &c., by Thomas Lupsete, Londoner, 1534. At the bottom of the title-page is the Queen's signature, "Kateryn the Queen, K. P."

2. "A Swete and Devoute Sermon of Holy Saynet Ciprian," &c., translated by Sir T. Elyot, London, 1539.

3. "An Exhortation to Younge Men," &c., by Thomas Lupsete, 1534.

4. "On Charitie," 1534.

5. "Here be gathered Counsailes of Sainte Isidoire," &c., 1539.

6. "A Compendious Treatise on Dyenge Well," &c., by Thomas Lupsete, Londoner, 1541.

The volume is a small duodecimo, bound in red velvet, with gilt leaves, and has had ornamental borders and clasps. On the fly-leaf opposite the first page are Scriptural sentences written by the Queen herself. On the opposite side of the fly-leaf are some verses, probably from the royal pen of Henry VIII., addressed to Katherine.

This book was given to Dr. E. Charlton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the sister of the late President of the English College at Valladolid, who obtained it during his residence in Spain. It is not unlikely that it was carried thither by some of the English Catholics, who resorted to that country for education. In 1625 it seems to have belonged to John Sherrott.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

338. ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

A group in silver, chased in high relief, the horse trappings set in coloured stones, the border chased with arms, masks, and salamanders under a palm tree, with leaves formed of carved rock crystal, mounted with silver, from which is suspended an enamelled shield 18 in. high. Said to have been presented by Francis I. to Henry VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. (From the Hamilton Palace Collection.)

Lent by RICHARD HOLT, ESQ.

339. SMALL VOLUME OF PRAYERS AND MEDITATIONS, composed by Queen Katherine Parr, published in 1545.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

340. AN ELIZABETHAN CUP AND COVER, on stem, with plain knop and circular ridged foot, engraved with the arms and motto of the City of Exeter, and inscribed: "Ye gyfte of ye Good Queen, 1585," and with a medallion bust of Queen Elizabeth in robes of State in relief. 10¾ in. high. Maker's mark, R.W., over a vase in shaped shield.

Lent by ROBERT D. HOLT, ESQ.

341. THREE SMALL VOLUMES OF QUEEN KATHERINE PARR'S COMPOSITIONS. The *first* published in 1547; the *second* in March, 1548, just six months before her death; and the *third* in 1563.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

342. HENRY VIII. Carving in Hone-stone.

This Carving in hone-stone by Holbein is considered to be one of the finest portraits of the King. In Vertue's Catalogue of King Charles I.'s Collection of Pictures, &c., London, 1757, it is described as carved in King Henry VIII.'s time. "Item, A picture carved in grey soft stone, representing King Henry VIII., at length, an entire figure in a curious little carved frame, which the King had when Prince." It was purchased by Horace Walpole at the sale of Lady Elizabeth Germayn's property in 1777, having formerly been in the Arundel Collection. Walpole (*Anecdotes*) describes it as "A fine little figure of Henry cut in stone, whole length." In 1842 it was sold at the Strawberry Hill sale to J. Coucher Dent, Esq. Two other figures carved in stone by Holbein were in the Museum of Tradescant at Lambeth.

By HOLBEIN. Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

343. ONYX CAMEO OF HENRY VIII. AND EDWARD VI.

Lent by H.M. THE KING.

344. LOCK OF QUEEN KATHERINE PARR'S HAIR, taken from her coffin in 1792, delicately mounted in gold brooch; the letters "Q. C. P." worked in hair, surrounded with pearls.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

345. AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM QUEEN KATHERINE PARR TO THOMAS LORD SEYMOUR OF SUDELEY, Accepting his Offer of Marriage.

This letter is signed "KATHERINE THE QUEEN, K. P.," and was purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale by John Coucher Dent, Esq. It has two endorsements: One in the handwriting of the time: "The Queen's letter from Chelsea to my Lord Admiral. The answer to the Lord Admiral of his former loves." The other, in a modern hand, "Q. K. Parr's letter, with the year she died, which was 1548, to her consort, Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral."

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

346. THREE LOCKETS, containing hair of Queen Katherine Parr.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

347. RING, setting modern, with an onyx cameo Portrait of Queen Elizabeth.

Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

348. HENRY VIII. Carving in Boxwood.

This carving, like No. 342, also came from the Strawberry Hill Collection. Walpole (*Anecdotes*) does not say whence he obtained it, but he writes: "Holbein cut his own head in wood, and I have another by his hand of the King, in which about his neck, instead of a fringe, he wears a watch."

By HOLBEIN. Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

349. A PIECE OF NEEDLEWORK, authenticated as part of a dress worn by Queen Katherine Parr.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

350. JUG WHICH BELONGED TO QUEEN KATHERINE PARR, with Metal Cover, bearing the Royal Arms in Enamel.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ.

351. PINCUSHION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

352. BLACK SATIN BREECHES OF EDWARD VI.

Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

353. A Pair of Brown Kid Gauntlet Gloves which belonged to Queen Elizabeth. These have been in the possession of the exhibitor's family for several generations.

Lent by William Henry Taylor, Esq.

354. Belt of Queen Elizabeth.

Lent by The Earl of Denbigh.

355. Portions of Embroidered Vests of Queen Elizabeth.

Lent by The Earl of Denbigh.

356. Purse, worked by Queen Elizabeth.

Lent by The Earl of Denbigh.

357. Needlework of Queen Katherine of Aragon, consisting of thirteen pieces of embroidery, cut out of the original canvas, which had become dilapidated. The subjects are flowers, fruits, birds, and insects.

Lent by John Harley, Esq., M.D.

358. Pair of Gauntlets.

Lent by The Earl of Denbigh.

359. Purse, worked by Queen Elizabeth.

Lent by The Earl of Denbigh.

360. A Pair of Enamelled Bracelets, set with small Pearls and Rubies, formerly belonging to Queen Elizabeth. These Bracelets were purchased at the sale of the effects of Queen Charlotte.

Lent by Mrs. Evelyn Shirley, of Ettington.

361. Piece of Cere Cloth, taken from the coffin of Queen Katherine Parr.

Lent by H. Dent-Brocklehurst, Esq.

362. A Piece of Silver Tissue, part of the canopy used at the christening procession of Edward VI.

Lent by Miss E. St. Barbe-Laurie.

363. A LACE CANOPY, said to have been worked by Queen Anne Boleyn, and used at the christening of Princess Elizabeth.

Lent by H. DENT-BROCKLEHURST, ESQ., of Sudeley.

364. TRIANGULAR PENDENT JEWEL, set with a large Cabochon Sapphire, chatoyant lustre, surrounded by Rubies and Diamonds in enamelled setting; at present suspended to a modern gold chain.

This jewel was presented to Sir George and Lady Anne Penruddocke by Queen Katherine Parr about 1544. It is said to have been thrown into the lake in front of the house, in the time of Cromwell, and thus the original chain was lost.

Lent by CHARLES PENRUDDOCKE, ESQ.

365. JEWEL OF AGATE INTAGLIO, given by Queen Elizabeth to Archbishop Parker

Lent by GRANVILLE E. LLOYD BAKER, ESQ., M.P.

366. A CARVED IVORY BOX, rose turned, containing parchment with Miniature of Queen Elizabeth and a description in Latin of an Agate.

Lent by GRANVILLE E. LLOYD BAKER, ESQ., M.P.

367. GOLD WATCH, which belonged to Queen Elizabeth.

Lent by W. O. BARTLETT, ESQ.

CASE J.—NORTH GALLERY.

STUART RELICS.

381. Cardinal York's Mitre.

Lent by Captain Anstruther Thomson.

382. Quaich, which belonged to Prince Charles Edward.

Lent by Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott.

383. Work-Box, or Coffer, covered with Silk, given by Charles I. to the Misses Collet, neices of Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding. It contains Two Garters and a Handkerchief of the King's, and was preserved in the family, till it came, a few years ago, into the possession of the Queen. The small embroidered articles are said to be work of the Misses Collet, but the old lady who knew their history is dead.

Lent by H.M. The King.

384. Leather Case of the Work Box or Coffer given by Charles I. to the Misses Collet. (*See* No. 383.)

Lent by H.M. The King.

385. Silver-Gilt Cup of Charles I., of Nuremberg work. Early 17th Century, It belonged to Charles I., by whom it was presented to the Master of Queen's College, Oxford, in whose possession it remained till about 1820, since which time it has belonged to the Royal Family. Height 22 in.

Lent by H.M. The King.

386. Mourning Ring of Charles I.

Lent by R. S. Moody, Esq.

387. Silver Box of Counters (Charles I. and Henrietta Maria), containing thirty counters by the Passe family of Kings of England (busts).

Lent by C. H. Read, Esq.

388. ANOTHER BOX (Charles I. only), containing thirty counters, with full-length figures of Monarchs of England.

Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

389. RING, with Miniature of King Charles I, set in diamonds, given by the King to Sir Henry Firebrace.

Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

390. TWO SMALL OVAL ENAMELS, containing Miniatures of Charles I. and his daughter Henrietta.

Lent by CHARLES DAVIS, ESQ.

391. SMALL SILVER MEDALLION OF CHARLES I.

Lent by J. H. FITZHENRY, Esq.

392 NAPKIN, supposed to have been used by JAMES I., or one of the Stuart Kings, at the Coronation Banquet.

The design shows, in the centre, the Royal Arms with supporters, as adopted by James I. and never since changed—a Lion, or, for England; a Unicorn, arg., for Scotland. This design, in addition, shows the supporters holding a Banner, as the two Unicorns did in the Scottish Coat of Arms, on which is a St. Andrew's Cross. Here, the Lion bears the Banner with the Cross of St. George.

The Shield is thus blazoned :—

1st grand quarter—France modern and England quarterly.
2nd and 3rd grand quarters—Scotland.
4th grand quarter—Ireland.

The *correct* Shield borne by the Stuart Kings is :—

1*st and* 3*rd* grand quarters—France and England quarterly.
2nd—Scotland.
4th—Ireland.

Above this Shield is the Helmet, the Royal Crown, and the *Scottish Crest*, with the motto "In Defence" (letters reversed). This Crest is repeated at the four corners.

Below the Shield, the motto "Dieu et mon droit" (reversed letters).

Two Borders, in the outer one appear a Rose and a Thistle crowned alternately.

No mark, merely the initial, W. W. (W. Warrington), stitched on a separate piece of linen

Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

393. OBVERSE OF DIE for Medal struck in 1749 in commemoration of the secret visit of Prince Charles Edward to England.

Lent by THE RT. HON. SIR CHARLES DILKE, BART., M.P.

394. ENGRAVING for proposed Medal of Prince Charles Stuart.
Lent by RT. HON. SIR CHARLES DILKE, BART., M.P.

395. COUNTER, by Passe (Charles I. and Henrietta Maria); Royal arms on reverse.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

396. SIMILAR COUNTER; three crowns on reverse.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

397. Two COUNTERS, Charles I. and Henrietta Maria on the two sides.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

398. THREE COUNTERS, James I. and Prince Charles (3 varieties).
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

399. TORTOISESHELL SNUFF BOX, Queen Anne, by O. Cresset, 1705.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

400. IVORY BOX, commemorating the birth of Prince Charles Edward, 1720.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

401. PROOFS of two sides of Medal commemorating the same event.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

402. SILVER BOX, containing twenty silver counters of Charles I.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

403. SILVER MEDAL, designed in remembrance of the Armed Association, by Wyon and Martyn, 1807.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

404. SILVER BADGE, by John Rockier, worn by boys at Christ's Hospital who belong to the Nautical School founded by Charles II., 1672.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

405. LEADEN BADGE of Charles I.; Royal arms on the back.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

406. BOOK WHICH BELONGED TO QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK: "The Dialogues of S. Gregorie, the Greate Pope of Rome," 1608.
Lent by THE PRESIDENT OF ST. EDMUND'S COLLEGE, WARE.

407. GARTER BADGE OF PRINCE RUPERT.
Lent by THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

408. GARTER GEORGE OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.
Lent by THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

409. GOLD AND SILVER HEART-SHAPED LOCKET, containing fragment of beard of Charles I., obtained when the coffin was opened in 1813.
Lent by W. BARCLAY SQUIRE, ESQ.

410. SILVER BADGE, issued on the marriage of Charles II. and Catherine of Braganza.
Lent by W. BARCLAY SQUIRE, ESQ.

411. BOOK WHICH BELONGED TO JAMES II.: "A Defence of the Doctrine and Holy Rites of the Roman Catholic Church," &c., 1688. Binding by Nicholas Eve, of Paris.
Lent by THE PRESIDENT OF ST. EDMUND'S COLLEGE, WARE.

412. PENDENT PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I., in red cornelian.
Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

413. RING, with a Cameo Portrait of William III.
Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

414. SARDONYX CAMEO PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM CHARLES HENRY FRISO, Prince of Orange; married in 1734 to Anne, daughter of George II. By J. Natter, signed.
Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

415. SILVER MADALLION, with Portrait of James I. Engraved by Simon Passe 1616.
Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

416. SILVER MEDALLION, with Portrait of Queen Anne, wife of James I. Engraved by Simon Passe, 1616.
Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

417. SILVER MEDALLION, with Portraits of Frederic V. (Count Palatinate), his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James I., and their son Frederic. Engraved by Simon Passe, 1616.

Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

418. SILVER MEDALLION, with Portrait of Charles Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I. Engraved by Simon Passe.

Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

419. WATCH, given by Charles I. to Bishop Jeremy Taylor, and inherited from him by the owner.

Lent by MAJOR JEREMY TAYLOR MARSH.

420. WATCH, given by Charles II. to Mrs. Jane Lane, who aided him after the Battle of Worcester.

Lent by ALFRED S. MERRY, ESQ.

421. CASE FOR CARDINAL YORK'S MITRE, with Royal Arms.

Lent by CAPTAIN ANSTRUTHER THOMSON.

422. PAIR OF MITTENS, worn by Prince Charles Edward when disguised as Betty Burke.

Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

423. SHIRT, WITH LACE COLLAR AND CUFFS, OF CHARLES II.

Lent by RIGHT HON. SIR R. H. PAGET, Bart.

424. COMB OF CHARLES II.

Lent by RIGHT HON. SIR R. H. PAGET, Bart.

425. PORTFOLIO, bound in Vellum, with Arms of Prince Henry Benedict, Cardinal York.

Lent by THE LADIES BOYLE.

426. A LOCK OF KING CHARLES I.'S HAIR, with the following description:—
"King Charles I. of Ever blessed memory his sacred Maties
heare when he was in Scotland in the year 1641."
Lent by MAJOR JEREMY TAYLOR MARSH.

427. JAMES VI.'S HUNTING BOTTLE.
Lent by THE HON. MRS. MAXWELL-SCOTT.

428. SMALL LOCK OE PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD'S HAIR, given to the Hon. Mrs. Robertson, of Struan, daughter of Lord Nairne, "the day it was cut," by Mr. John Stuart, a constant attendant of the Prince.
It passed to the family of Hepburn of Keith (noted Jacobites) by gift from Caroline Lady Nairne, granddaughter of Mrs. Robertson. Prince Charles Edward gave locks of his hair to Flora Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald of Kingsburgh, companions of his flight.
Lent by THE LADIES BOYLE.

429. PIECE OF RIBBON OF GARTER of Prince Charles Edward.
Lent by THE LADIES BOYLE.

430. PORTION OF THE TARTAN PLAID worn by Prince Charles Edward while at Moy Hall, which place he left for Inverness, February 18, 1746.
Its authenticity was vouched for by Sir Æneas Mackintosh, from whom it was obtained by Miss Jane Abernethy, a member of an old Aberdeenshire Jacobite family, from wnom, in 1817, it was a gift to an aunt of the present owner. Pieces of the same plaid are in the possession of other Scottish families, *e.g.* the Farquharsons of Invercauld.
Lent by THE LADIES BOYLE.

431. SILVER SPURS, worn by Prince James-Francis Edward, afterwards belonging to Prince Henry, Cardinal of York.
Lent by J. A. FULLER MAITLAND, ESQ.

432. LOCK OF HAIR OF ELIZABETH QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.
Lent by R. S. MOODY, ESQ.

433. Small Ivory Box, with carved Portraits of William III. and Mary II. on the lid.

Lent by J. A. Fitzhenry, Esq.

434. Star of the Order of the Garter, formed of silver wire and silk embroidery, worn by Charles II.

Lent by Lord Bagot.

435. Piece of Lace made by Mary Queen of Scots.

Lent by Mrs. W. A. Milner.

436. Silver-Gilt Key of Office, which belonged to the Groom of the Stole of Charles I.

Lent by Mrs. Edward F. Wayne.

437. Autograph Letter of Charles I., with locks of Hair of the King and Henrietta Maria.

Lent by Lord Vaux of Harrowden.

438. Crown of Charles II.

Lent by Lord Amherst of Hackney.

439. Inlaid Wood Cabinet, containing lettered slides, the arms of Charles II. as Prince of Wales engraved on ivory panels.

Lent by Charles Davis, Esq.

CASE K—NORTH GALLERY.

CORONATION PLATE, &c.

451. Setting of the Crown of George IV.

Lent by Lord Amherst of Hackney.

452. Two-Handled Cup and Cover, used at the Coronation of George III.

Lent by The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., E.M.

453. Two-Handled Cup and Cover, used at the Coronation of George IV.

Lent by The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., E.M.

454. Helmet-Shaped Ewer, of Silver-Gilt, with the Royal Arms engraved on the front, used at the Coronation of George I. Made by Peter Harracke, junior. Hall Marks: London, 1714-15. Perquisite of the 1st Duke of Ancaster as Lord Great Chamberlain.

Lent by The Earl of Ancaster.

455. Helmet-Shaped Ewer, of Silver-Gilt, with the Royal Arms engraved on the front, used in the service of the Ewry at the Coronation of Queen Anne. Made by Lewis Mettayer. Hall Marks: London, 1702-3. Perquisite of the 1st Duke of Ancaster as Lord Great Chamberlain.

Lent by The Earl of Ancaster.

456. Ewer and Salver, of Silver-Gilt, with flowers and beasts in *repoussé*, used at the Coronation of George III. The Salver, which is one of a pair, has in the centre the Crowned Rose and Royal Monogram. Made by Thomas Heming. Hall Marks: London, 1761-2. Perquisite of the 3rd Duke of Ancaster as Lord Great Chamberlain.

Lent by The Earl of Ancaster.

457. Ewer and Bason, of Silver-Gilt, engraved with the Royal Arms, used at the Coronation of George IV. Hall Marks: London, 1820-1. Perquisite of 2nd Lord Gwydir as Lord Great Chamberlain.

Lent by The Earl of Ancaster.

458. CORONATION ROBES OF GEORGE IV.

Crimson Velvet Coat, embroidered with Gold Lace.

Crimson Velvet Sleeves.

Cloth-of-Silver Vest, with long Sleeves, trimmed with Gold Lace.

Cloth-of-Silver Trunk Hose.

Pair of Gold Lace Garters.

Pair of White Leather Shoes, trimmed with Gold Lace.

Cross-hilted silver-gilt Sword and Crimson Velvet Sword Belt.

Black Velvet Hat, trimmed with White Ostrich Feathers.

Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

459. CARVING KNIFE AND FORK, with silver-gilt handles, used at the Coronation of George IV. Perquisite of the Earl of Denbigh as Lord Carver.

Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

460. TWO PIECES OF THE VELVET which covered the Coronation Chair of William IV. The smaller piece bears the impression of the King's hand.

Lent by MRS. J. WILSON HOLME.

461. NAPKIN, used by George IV. at the Coronation Banquet, July 19, 1821.

The design shows in the centre the Collar and Badge of the Order of the Garter, surmounted by the Crown. At the four corners are the Prince of Wales's Feathers and Coronet.

Festoons of vines, pineapples, fruit, and flowers.

Woven by I. & W. Coulson, Manufacturers, Lisburn, Ireland.

Marked with— G. IVTH. R. (crowned)
July 19, 1821.
W. W. (W. Warrington, Clerk Ld. G.C. Office).

Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

CASE L.—NORTH GALLERY.

GUELPH RELICS.

472. SETTING OF THE CROWN OF QUEEN ADELAIDE.
Lent by LORD AMHERST OF HACKNEY.

473. COLOURED STATUETTE OF GEORGE III.
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

474. BUST IN WAX OF WILLIAM IV.
Lent by COL. M. J. WHEATLEY, C.B.

475. SILVER SUGAR BASIN, part of a wedding gift from the Princesses Augusta and Mary, Daughters of George III., to the grandmother of the present owner.
Lent by CHARLES A. JONES, ESQ.

476. COLOURED STATUETTE OF GEORGE III.
Lent by CHARLES DAVIS, ESQ.

477. CHINA TEACUP AND SAUCER, which belonged to Queen Charlotte.
Lent by MRS. J. WILSON HOLME.

478. TOPAZ INTAGLIO PORTRAIT OF GEORGE II.
Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

479. RING, with Cameo Portrait of George III. Signed Burch.
Lent by MAX ROSENHEIM, ESQ.

480. MOTHER-OF-PEARL KNIFE, with Gold and Silver Mounts, which belonged to George IV. when Prince of Wales.

Lent by CHARLES A. JONES, ESQ.

481. CIRCULAR ENAMELLED MEDALLION, struck in 1789 in commemoration of the recovery of George III. from his first illness.

Lent by CHARLES DAVIS, ESQ.

482. MEMORIAL BROOCH OF PRINCESS AMELIA, 1820.

Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

483. ENAMELLED BADGE, commemorating the recovery of George III.

Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

484. LOCK OF PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S HAIR, in Crystal and Gold Locket.

Lent by CHARLES A. JONES, ESQ.

485. MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA when young.

Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

486. TWO GOLD SNUFF BOXES, presented to Richard, fifth Viscount Powerscourt, by King George IV. on his visit to Ireland in 1821.

Lent by THE VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT, K.G.

487. GOLD SNUFF BOX, with bust of George IV. as Prince of Wales, to whom it formerly belonged.

Lent by CHARLES A. JONES, ESQ.

488. GOLD SNUFF BOX, given by George IV. to Sir Walter Scott.

Lent by THE HON. Mrs. MAXWELL-SCOTT.

489. GOLD SNUFF BOX OF GEORGE IV.

Lent by MISS SUMNER.

490. CAMEO, with head of George IV.
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

491. SMALL GILT BUST OF DUKE OF YORK.
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

492. GOLD BUST OF GEORGE IV., ornamented with a diamond decoration.
Lent by MRS. MOSS COCKLE.

493. SANDAL WOOD BODKIN CASE, which belonged to Queen Charlotte.
Lent by CHARLES A. JONES, ESQ.

494. SILVER MEDAL of George III. and Queen Charlotte.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

495. BOX OF SILVER COUNTERS of George I.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

496. BAG, embroidered with beads by Princess Sophia, Daughter of George III.
Lent by MRS. W. FOLLEN BISHOP.

497. LEATHER LETTER BAG, stamped "Hanover," which belonged to George III.
Lent by REV. F. NUTCOMBE OXENHAM.

498. FAN, made to celebrate the restoration to health of George III, 1709.
Lent by C. H. READ, ESQ.

499. PATCHWORK PORTRAIT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE.
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

500. SILVER-GILT KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON, with Chased Handles, engraved with the Crown and Monogram of Queen Charlotte; presented by her to Lady Banks.
Lent by MRS. MOSS COCKLE.

501. PATCHWORK PORTRAIT OF GEORGE III.
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

502. ADMISSION TICKET for the Coronation of Queen Victoria.
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

503. PENS USED BY QUEEN VICTORIA AT HER CORONATION AND WEDDING.
Lent by H.M. THE KING.

505. CHINA CUP, the last used by Queen Caroline, wife of George II.
Lent by S. CHISENHALL MARSH, ESQ.

505. A GOLD ENAMELLED BADGE, to be worn as a pendant, made in commemoration of the recovery of George III. It bears the inscription: "Regi amato reduci, vivat G.R. III. Mart: X. MDCCLXXXIX."
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

506. WHITE SILK BAG, used by Queen Charlotte, Wife of George III.
Lent by MRS. W. FOLLEN BISHOP.

507. ARM-SLING WORKED BY QUEEN VICTORIA, sent, with five others, for the use of wounded Officers in the Crimea.
Lent by MAJOR-GEN. JOHN R. HUME.

508. SILVER ETUI, which belonged to Queen Charlotte, Wife of George III.
Lent by MRS. EDWARD F. WAYNE.

509. PINCUSHION, in silver filigree, which belonged to Queen Charlotte, Wife of George III.
Lent by MRS. EDWARD F. WAYNE.

CASE M.—NORTH GALLERY.

MINIATURES.

520. GEORGE IV. AS PRINCE OF WALES.
By R. COSWAY, R.A. Lent by BASIL FITZHERBERT, ESQ.

521. WILLIAM IV.
Lent by COL. M. J. WHEATLEY, C.B.

522. GEORGE IV. AS PRINCE OF WALES.
By R. COSWAY, R.A. ? Lent by BASIL FITZHERBERT, ESQ.

523. MRS. FITZHERBERT.
By ANNE MEE. Lent by BASIL FITZHERBERT, ESQ.

524. GEORGE III.
Lent by LORD DE MAULEY.

525. GEORGE IV. AS PRINCE OF WALES.
Lent by MRS. MOSS COCKLE.

526. SOPHIA ELECTRESS OF HANOVER (1630-1714).
Lent by H.M. THE KING.

527. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE (WILLIAM IV.) as a Midshipman.
Lent by H.M. THE KING.

528. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE (WILLIAM IV.)
By R. COSWAY. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

529. GEORGE III.
By WILLIAM GRIMALDI, after Sir W. Beechey.
Lent by H.M. THE KING.

530. QUEEN CHARLOTTE, CONSORT OF GEORGE III.
By OZIAS HUMPHRY, R.A. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

531. VICTORIA DUCHESS OF KENT.
By FAIJA, after Sir William Ross. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

532. CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, PRINCESS ROYAL (afterwards Queen of Wûrtemberg), daughter of George III.)
Lent by H.M. THE KING.

533. QUEEN CAROLINE, WIFE OF GEORGE IV.
By PH. JEAN. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

534. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES, with lock of her hair, given by the Princess to the Prince of Orange previous to their intended marriage, and returned to her when the engagement was broken off. Presented by the Princess to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, 1814.
Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

535. MARIA WALPOLE, DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, after Sir W. Beechey.
Lent by THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

536. WILLIAM FREDERICK DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.
Lent by THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

537. PRINCESS SOPHIA, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE III., after Sir W. Beechey.
Lent by THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

538. MARIA, DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, after Sir J. Reynolds.
Lent by THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

539. GEORGE III.
Lent by THE EARL WALDEGRAVE.

540. William Henry Duke of Gloucester.
Lent by The Earl Waldegrave.

541. The King of Wurtemberg (1790).
Lent by The Hon. Gerald Ponsonby.

542. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Prince Consort.
By Thorburn. Lent by H.M. The King.

543. William IV.
Lent by Field-Marshal H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

544. Queen Adelaide.
Lent by Field-Marshal H.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

545. George III.
By Macarthy. Lent by The Viscount Galway.

546. George III. as a Boy.
Lent by The Earl of Denbigh.

547. Queen Victoria when Young.
Lent by The Hon. Gerald Ponsonby.

548. George IV.
Enamel by Bone. Lent by H.M. The King.

549. Queen Charlotte, Consort of George III.
Enamel by Bone. Lent By H.M. The King.

550. First Sketch of Queen Victoria for the Coronation Picture.
By Sir George Hayter. Lent by The Hon. Gerald Ponsonby.

551. Two PEN-AND-INK DRAWINGS, by Her Majesty the Queen, and three others by H.R.H. Prince Albert. Signed and dated 1840. Given by Queen Adelaide to the Earl of Denbigh.

Lent by THE EARL OF DENBIGH.

552. A PAIR OF PENCIL DRAWINGS OF WILLIAM IV. AND QUEEN ADELAIDE in Coronation Robes.

By SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A.

Lent by E. BERESFORD CHANCELLOR, ESQ.

553. SMALL PENCIL STUDY of Head of George IV.

By SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.

Lent by M. H. SPIELMANN, ESQ.

CASE N.—NORTH GALLERY.

ROYAL SEALS OF ENGLAND.

LENT BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

571. REPUTED FIRST GREAT SEAL OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (1043-66). Obv. and rev.

572. REPUTED SECOND GREAT SEAL OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (1043-66). Obv. and rev.

573. WILLIAM I. (1066-87), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev.

574. WILLIAM II. (1087-1100), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev.

575. HENRY I. (1100-35), THIRD GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev.

576. HENRY I. (1100-35), FOURTH GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev.

577. STEPHEN (1135-54), FIRST GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use probably from 1135 to 1141.

578. STEPHEN (1135-54), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use probably from 1143 to 1154.

579. HENRY II. (1154-89), FIRST GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev.

580. HENRY II. (1154-89), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev.

581. RICHARD I. (1189-99), FIRST GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use from 1189 to about 1197, when it was lost in the sea near Cyprus.

582. RICHARD I. (1189-99), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use from about 1197 to 1199. This is the first Seal which bears the three leopards that have since been borne as the Royal Arms of England.

583. JOHN (1199-1216), GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. The title "Lord of Ireland" first appears on this Seal.

584. HENRY III. (1216-72), FIRST GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use from 1219 to 1259.

585. HENRY III. (1216-72), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use from 1259 to 1272.

586. HENRY III. (1216-72), THIRD SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use *circa* 1263-4.

587. EDWARD I. (1272-1307). The same Seal as that last described, with altered legend, appended to a Charter of 1298.

588. EDWARD I. (1272-1307), GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev.

589. EDWARD II. (1307-26-7), GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. The Seal used by his father, with the addition of a Castle on either side of the King.

590. EDWARD III. (1326-7-77), FIRST GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. The Seal used by his father, with two "flowers of the Arms of France" added above the Castles. In use 28 January, 1326-7, to 4 October, 1327.

591. EDWARD III. (1326-7-77), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use 4 October, 1327, to 21 February, 1339-40.

592. EDWARD III. (1326-7-77), FIRST GREAT SEAL OF ABSENCE. Obv. and rev. In use 10 July, 1338, to 21 February, 1339-40.

593. EDWARD III. (1326-7-77), THIRD GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use 21 February, 1339-40, to 20 June, 1340. In this Seal first appears the title of "King of France," and the quartering of the French fleurs-de-lis with the leopards of England. It also shows for the first time the Royal crest, a crowned leopard on a cap of estate.

594. EDWARD III. (1326-7-77), SECOND GREAT SEAL OF ABSENCE. Obv. and rev. In use at various periods from 1340 and 1360 inclusive, when the King was absent from England.

595. EDWARD III. (1326-7-77), FOURTH GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use from 1341 to 1360, and 1372 to 1372, when the King was in England.

596. EDWARD III. (1326-7-77), FIFTH GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use from 1360 to 1369. Made in consequence of the Treaty of Bretigny, by which the King renounced the title of King of France, which is omitted from the legend. From 1372 to 1377 this Seal was again brought into use, but with the legend altered to include the title of King of France, which was resumed in 1369.

597. RICHARD II. (1377-99), GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. The fifth Great Seal of Edward III., with the altered legend, and the name "Ricardus" substituted for "Edwardus." For French affairs Richard used the fourth Great Seal of his grandfather, with the name similarly altered.

598. HENRY IV. (1399-1413), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use from about 1408 to 1413. Henry used from 1399 to 1408 the fifth Seal of Edward III., which was also used by Richard II., with the name altered from "Ricardus" to "Henricus," Henry V. (1413-22) and Henry VI. (from 1422 to 1461), also used the same Seals as Henry IV.

599. HENRY VI. (1422-61 and 1470-71), SECOND GREAT SEAL FOR FRENCH AFFAIRS. Obv. and rev.

600. EDWARD IV. (1461-83), SECOND GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. This Seal, with the name "Edwardus" altered to "Henricus," was also used by Henry VI. from October, 1470 to April, 1471.

601. EDWARD IV. (1461-83), THIRD GREAT SEAL. Obv. and rev. In use from 1471 to 1480.

602. EDWARD IV. (1461-83), FIFTH GREAT SEAL. Obv. The only known impression of this is appended to the Treaty of Amiens, dated 29 August, 1475. Edward V. (April-June, 1483) and Richard III. (1483-1485) used the same Seal; in the case of the latter, with the name altered from "Edwardus" to "Ricardus."

603. HENRY VII. (1485-1509), GREAT SEAL. In use from 1485-1509.

604. HENRY VII., GREAT SEAL FOR FRENCH AFFAIRS.

605. HENRY VIII., FIRST GREAT SEAL. In use from 1509-1536, and perhaps later. Identical with the Great Seal of Henry VII.; but, on the reverse, a lion has been added behind the King, and a *fleur de lis* before the horse.

606. HENRY VIII., SECOND GREAT SEAL. In use from 1532-1542.

607. HENRY VIII., THIRD GREAT SEAL.

608. HENRY VIII., GOLDEN BULLA.

609. EDWARD VI. (1547-1553), GREAT SEAL.

610. MARY (1553-1558), GREAT SEAL. In use from 1553-1556.

CASE O.—NORTH GALLERY.

ROYAL SEALS OF ENGLAND (continued).

LENT BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

611. PHILIP AND MARY (1554-1558), GREAT SEAL. In use from 1556-1558.

612. ELIZABETH (1558-1603), FIRST GREAT SEAL. In use from Jan. 26th, 1558-9, and perhaps later.

613. ELIZABETH, SECOND GREAT SEAL.

614. JAMES I. (1603-1625), FIRST GREAT SEAL. Original impression.

615. JAMES I., SECOND GREAT SEAL.

616. JAMES I., GREAT SEAL FOR IRELAND.

617. CHARLES I. (1625-1649), FIRST GREAT SEAL.

618. CHARLES I., SECOND GREAT SEAL.

619. CHARLES I., FOURTH GREAT SEAL.

620. CHARLES II. (1660-1685), THIRD GREAT SEAL.

621. CHARLES II., THIRD AND FOURTH GREAT SEALS. Reverses only.

622. CHARLES II., GREAT SEAL FOR SCOTCH AFFAIRS.

623. CHARLES II., GREAT SEAL FOR IRISH AFFAIRS.

624. JAMES II. (1685-1695), GREAT SEAL. In use 21 October, 1685-10 December, 1688, when it was thrown into the Thames.

625. WILLIAM AND MARY (1689-1694), GREAT SEAL, 1689-1695.

626. WILLIAM III. (1694-1702), GREAT SEAL, 1695-1702.

627. ANNE (1702-1714), FIRST GREAT SEAL. In use from 1702-1707.

628. ANNE, SECOND GREAT SEAL (1707-1715). Made in consequence of the Act of Union between England and Scotland.

CASE P.—NORTH GALLERY.

ROYAL SEALS OF ENGLAND (continued).

LENT BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

629. GEORGE I. (1714-1727), GREAT SEAL. In use 1715-1728.

630. GEORGE II. (1727-1760), GREAT SEAL.

631. GEORGE III. (1760-1820), FIRST GREAT SEAL. In use from 1764-1784. Stolen from Lord Chancellor Thurlow's house.

632. GEORGE III., SECOND GREAT SEAL. From 1784-1785.

633. GEORGE III., THIRD GREAT SEAL. From 1785-1801.

634. GEORGE III., FOURTH GREAT SEAL. From 1801-1815. Made in consequence of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

635. GEORGE III., FIFTH GREAT SEAL. From 1815-1821.

636. GEORGE IV. (1820-1830), GREAT SEAL. Used from 1821-1831.

637. WILLIAM IV. (1830-1837), GREAT SEAL. From 1831-1838.

638. VICTORIA (1837-1901), FIRST GREAT SEAL. From 1838-1860.

639. VICTORIA, SECOND GREAT SEAL. From 1860-1878.

640. VICTORIA, THIRD GREAT SEAL. From 1878-1901.

CASE Q.—NORTH GALLERY.

ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

656. *LENT BY MESSRS. W. S. LINCOLN & SON.*

The series of English Coins exhibited extends from the conquest of England by William of Normandy to the present time. The coins shown are of gold and silver, the copper money not having been established until the reign of Charles II.

The money of the Norman Kings to the reign of Henry III. consisted only of silver pennies, which were struck to the weight of twenty grains each. On one side, the obverse, is represented the head of the sovereign, with his name and title, and on the other side, the reverse, usually a cross of various patterns and forms, and around, the name of the moneyer who had charge of the issue of the coin, and the name of the mint at which it was struck. Henry III. made an attempt to introduce a gold currency in the form also of a penny, which was to be current at twenty silver pennies; but the attempt failed, and English gold money does not virtually begin till 1343, when Edward III. issued florins (current for six shillings), half-florins, and quarter-florins; but these were quickly followed by the noble (current for six shillings and eightpence), the half and quarter-noble. Edward III. also added the groat and half-groat to the silver money, the halfpenny and farthing having been introduced by his predecessor, Edward I. The next change which took place was the issue (in 1465) of the gold angel and half-angel by Edward IV., so called from its type, which represents the archangel piercing the dragon. It was current for six shillings and eightpence, the value of the noble being raised to ten shillings. A new denomination in gold, consisting of the sovereign, also so called because the King is represented seated on his throne, was struck by Henry VII., and his son, Henry VIII., added the double sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, half-crown, &c., all of gold, both Kings also striking the shilling in silver. To these silver coins Edward VI. added the crown, half-crown, and sixpence, and it was in his reign (1547) that we meet with the first dated English coins. After her marriage with Philip of Spain, Mary placed also his portrait on the money, and they are represented facing one another, "Amorous and fond and billing." Elizabeth increased the number of small silver denominations, and made several changes in the types, especially in the gold pieces. During the previous reigns of Henry VIII. to Mary the coinage had been considerably debased, but Elizabeth restored it to its former standard of fineness, and since that time no change has been made in that respect, except an alteration of the types and the addition of a few more gold coins to the series. The accession of the House of Stuart to the English throne brought about no change in the money of this country; but the period of the Civil War is distinctly marked by special issues. Local mints were established, large pieces in gold of the current value of three pounds were struck, and others in silver of twenty shillings and ten shillings, and at the same time

some of the towns in a state of siege issued a special currency, mostly silver, called "siege pieces," or "money of necessity." Specimens of this class struck at Newark and Pontefract are shown here, and to these are added a few similar pieces struck in Ireland at the same time (1643) by James Duke of Ormonde, as Lord Lieutenant, and hence called "Ormonde Money." During the Commonwealth the coinage was considerably simplified, and the inscriptions were in English instead of Latin. Cromwell desired to issue a coinage bearing his own portrait (*see* specimen shown); but, though the coins were struck both in gold and silver, they were never put into circulation. Soon after the accession of Charles II. (1663) the name of the sovereign was changed to that of guinea for the gold piece, which was derived from Guinea, in Africa, whence a large proportion of the gold used at the Mint was imported by the African Company. It was current at first for twenty shillings, but rose under William III. to twenty-eight shillings, on account of the poor state of the silver money, but was reduced to twenty-one shillings under George I., and remained at that value till it was superseded by the sovereign in 1816. Except the issue of five and two guinea pieces, from Charles II. to George II., no other changes in the coinage were of importance; but it may be mentioned that from the Restoration all coins are struck by machinery, *i.e.*, by the mill and screw, and not "hammered," thus giving them a more even and rounder form, the edges not being split, as so often occurred in the case where only the hammer was used. The more recent changes in the coinage of England are so well known that it is not necessary to make any mention of them here.

To the Coins is added a series of Coronation Medals, from James I., their first appearance, to Victoria.

CENTRAL HALL.

DRAWINGS, ARMS, ARMOUR, &c.

657. QUEEN JANE SEYMOUR.
Drawing by HOLBEIN. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

657*. EDWARD VI.
Drawing by HOLBEIN. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

658. EDWARD VI.
Drawing by HOLBEIN. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

659. EDWARD VI.
Drawing by HOLBEIN. Lent by H.M. THE KING.

ARMOUR AND ARMS.

With such a small collection of Armour and Arms as is shown in this Exhibition, it is, on the face of it, quite impossible even to attempt a rough chronological display, a complete one being an utter impossibility, even had we the arsenals and armouries of Europe at our disposal to choose from. Centuries would pass unrepresented, the earlier medieval times would be without a single exhibit, for the reason that no remains of defensive armour of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries exist. I do not say there are not a few genuine conical helmets of the 12th and 13th centuries, and a helmet here and there in the various national armouries of the early part of the 14th century, but these specimens can be easily counted on the fingers of the two hands, and are as far from being "borrowable" for a loan exhibition as is the lion of St. Mark. With defensive arms it is somewhat different, for really fine swords are in existence in private collections dating from a period as far back as our Norman Conquest.

Even in this collection we are fortunate in possessing a splendid sword, lent by Mr. Morgan Williams, found in the River Thames at Westminster, that can

safely be assigned to the 10th century, whilst another is shown of the 10th or 11th century, also exhumated from the same river bed, but at Bray, near Maidenhead. This sword is of a type familiar to us as that used by the Norman invaders, depicted in the celebrated Bayeux Tapestries

Chain mail armour is not represented, for two reasons: in the first place, it is hard to display satisfactorily, and, in the second, its nationality and period is always open to doubt, for a mail hauberk that may have been for years accepted as a European example of the 13th or 14th century is just as likely to be of comparatively modern Oriental, probably Soudanese, make.

As chain armour, with the exception of a single *coif* that was found in London, is unrepresented in this collection, so also is its latter development of the 14th century—mixed chain and plate—for the good excuse that none exists in our British collections, save perhaps a wonderful little pair of knee pieces (*Genouillières*) in the collection of the late Sir Nöel Paton, which were, unfortunately, unattainable. Our exhibit of helmets starts with the early part of the 15th century, a fine bascinet, lent by Mr. Edward Barry; our suits with a harness, lent by Lord Zouche, comprehensively of Gothic fashion, but, alas! too much restored to be a really authentic document of its period, the last quarter of the 15th century. With the 16th century one's list is more complete, for it comprises a series of defensive armour, from the pretty fluted and engraved Maximilian half-suit, to the superb embossed russet and gold suit of Henri II. of France.

The same thing may apply to the defensive arms of later date, and many could have been borrowed, but they would be nearly all repeating forms and fashions that are here satisfactorily represented by a single specimen.

G. F. L.

660. A SUIT, FINISHING AT THE KNEE. Of large and heavy proportions, the decoration consisting of slightly-sunk bands, fully gilt upon a ground-work; originally blued but now of a russeted colour. *Possibly of English workmanship.*

Of the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII.

Lent by SEYMOUR LUCAS, ESQ., R.A.

661. A SUIT OF HALF-ARMOUR, with peascod breast-plate, partly etched with trophies, &c. *Italian fashion.*

Latter part of the reign of Elizabeth.

Lent by HAROLD C. MOFFATT, ESQ.

662. A HARNESS reaching to the knee, with a strong salient ridge in the centre of the breastplate above the heart, is engraved a knight kneeling before a crucifix, above this is stamped an armourer's mark of the town of Nuremburg. *German workmanship and fashion.*

About the reign of Edward VI.

Lent by HAROLD C. MOFFATT, ESQ.

663. A COMPLETE WAR HARNESS, finely fluted in radiating bands, of the type known as Maximilian. *German work. From the Meyrick Collection.*

Of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

Lent by THE LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

664. A FULL SUIT OF ARMOUR, with an upright shoulder guard on the left pauldron; the breastplate can claim to be earlier than the remaining portion of the suit. *Probably German.*

Partly of the reign of Henry VIII.

Lent by HAROLD C. MOFFATT, ESQ.

665. THE ARMOUR OF HENRI II. OF FRANCE.

This fine Parade Harness, finishing at the knee, has a double interest, as it is in this suit the French Monarch is depicted in the large miniature painting attributed to Clouet, that was formerly in the Magniac Collection.

The suit itself is of the greatest richness and boldness of decoration, relying on embossed floral scrolls and monsters for a surface enrichment, the raised parts, fully gilt, upon a groundwork that must have, at one time, been brilliantly blued, but is now a warm russet colour.

Lent by MESSRS. DUVEEN BROS.

666. A FULL SUIT OF ARMOUR, with a salient breastplate of German fashion.

Of the reign of Edward VI.

Lent by HAROLD C. MOFFAT, ESQ.

667. A COMPLETE WAR HARNESS, entirely fluted, of the Maximilian type. *German work. From the Meyrick Collection.*
Of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

Lent by THE LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

667*. THE DYMOCKE SUIT OF ARMOUR.

Lent by W. B. REDFERN, ESQ.

668. PORTION OF A SUIT OF ARMOUR, fluted in radiating bands, with three plain channels, having wider fields between, etched with foliated leaf work, the various edging of the suit finishing in a large cabled design. The tassets, which are of one plate each, are permanently attached to the breastplate. The pouldrons, or espaliers, and the gorget are wanting. *German work, under the influence of the Missaglias.*
Of the reign of Henry VIII.

Lent by EDWARD LEDGER, ESQ.

669. A HALF-HARNESS, with finely proportioned globose breastplate, delicately engraved with vertical bands of foliated scrolls. *Probably Italian.*
Of the reign of Henry VIII.

Lent by SEYMOUR LUCAS, ESQ., R.A.

670. A SUIT OF ARMOUR, illustrative of the fashion in war harness in vogue about the end of the reign of Richard III. It is chiefly German in fashion, but the Sallad is strictly Italian and probably Venetian.

Portions of the suit may be considered of the period, but the account that the suit came from the Church of St. Irene at Constantinople must not be taken too seriously.

Lent by LORD ZOUCHE.

CASES.

LENT BY GUY FRANCIS LAKING, Esq., M.V.O., F.S.A.

671. A FIGHTING SWORD, with heavy wheel pommel. *Found in France.*
Of the reign of Richard II.

672. A BASILARD, a Civil Weapon, seen upon Brasses of merchants, &c. *Found in Great Queen Street.*
Of the reign of Henry V.

673. A FIGHTING SWORD, with hollow wheel pommel and brass tips to the quillons. *Found in Italy,* German fashion, but of Italian workmanship,
Of the reign of Richard III.

674. A TWO-HANDED SWORD, with russeted hilt and grooved blade. *Italian fashion and workmanship, probably Venetian.*
Of the reign of Queen Mary.

675. A BASKET-HILTED SWORD, OR SCHIAVONA, with its sheath and carriage. *Venetian.*
Of the reign of Charles I.

676. A RAPIER, the hilt of gilt steel, etched and gilt blade. *From the Collection of Fortuny, the Painter. Flemish fashion and workmanship.*
Of the reign of James I.

677. A RAPIER, the hilt of blued steel. *Italian fashion and workmanship.*
Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

678. A RAPIER, with delicately notched hilt and fluted shells. *Italian fashion.*
Of the reign of James I.

679. A RAPIER, with bar-and-shell hilt, grooved and inscribed blade. *Italian fashion, but probably of German manufacture.*
Of the reign of James I.

680. A FIGHTING SWORD (the Bastard). Partly back-edged blade, drooping quillons. *German fashion and make.*
Of the reign of Henry VII.

681. A SWORD, with blued hilt and diagonally-curved quillons. *German workmanship.*
Of the reign of Queen Mary.

682. A DAGGER, with russeted hilt, to be used in the left hand in conjunction with a rapier or sword. *Found in France.*
Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

683. A DAGGER, with russeted hilt, enriched with gold *azziminia* damascening and overlaying. *Italian workmanship.*
Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

684. A BROAD SWORD, with basket hilt, blade inscribed *ANDREA FERARA.*
Of the reign of Charles II.

685. SMALL SWORD, the hilt entirely of latten, grooved and inscribed blade. *Neopolitan fashion and workmanship.*
Of the reign of Charles II.

686. The VIZOR OF A PIG-FACED BASCINET. *It has been considerably and badly restored. Probably of French fashion.*
Of the reign of Henry IV.

687. A PAIR OF PALLETTES, with fluting radiating from the centre, and escalopped borders. *From Italian Gothic harness.*
Of the reign of Henry VII.

688. A PORTION OF A TASSET, AND AN ESPALIER OF A CHILD'S SUIT, with alternate rows of puffing and slashing, after the fashion of a civil costume. Etched and gilt. *Italian workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry VIII.

689. A FOLDING LANCE REST, entirely etched and gilt, from a fine harness of *Italian workmanship*
Of the reign of Edward VI.

690. A STEEL CAP OR COIF, fitting closely to the head. *Found in Great Thames Street.*
Of about the reign of Edward III.

691. A COIF OF RIVETED CHAIN MAIL, falling tippetlike on the shoulders. *Found in the City. Date uncertain, probably of the reign of Edward II.*

692. A BREASTPLATE of Peascod form, entirely etched and partly gilt, with vertical bands of ornaments, introducing monogram CC crowned. *French fashion and manufacture.*
Of the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

693. A MACE, russeted surface with Gothic ornaments. *German fashion and manufacture.*
Of the reign of Richard III.

694. A SWORD, the formation of the pommel most curious, being an exaggeration of the crown-shaped pommels of the 10th century. *Found in Italy.*
Of the reign of Stephen.

LENT BY EDWARD BARRY, Esq.

695. A TILTING HEAUME, partially fluted at the back, and with strong guarded aillette holes at the side for attachment of the inner padded linen *coif. German fashion, but probably of Italian workmanship.*
Of the latter part of the reign of Henry VII.

696. A BASCINET, with finely moulded skull piece, around the edges, with the exception of over the forehead, is a row of brass staples; for the attachment of the camail, or tippet of chain mail hanging to the shoulders. *Probably French work, obtained originally from the Arsenal at Zurich.*
Of the reign of Henry IV.

697. A SALLAD, or open helmet, with movable vizor, *probably French work.*
Of the reign of Henry VI.

698. A SALLAD, or open helmet, stamped with an armourer's mark, probably that of one of the Italian family of armourers, the Missaglia. *Italian workmanship, French fashion.*
Of the reign of Edward IV.

699. A CLOSED HELMET, with vizor, edged and pierced with ventilation holes on the front; gorget plate is stamped the letter W. WORMS, *the armourer of Innsprück.*
Of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII.

700. A SUIT OF ARMOUR, complete to the knees, the surface russeted and decorated with brightened bands. *Probably French.*
Of the reign of Queen Mary.

701. A CHANFRON, delicately fluted and moulded, with a large rondel in front. *From the collection of the Baron de Coson, probably German workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry VII.

702. A FIGHTING SWORD, similar in form to that worn by the Black Prince on his effigy in Canterbury Cathedral. *Found in Switzerland.*
Of the reign of Edward III.

703. A SWORD, similar in form to those seen in the Bayeux Tapestries. Found in the River Thames at Bray, near Maidenhead, about sixty years ago.
Probably Norman, of the reign of William I. (the Conqueror).

LENT BY MORGAN WILLIAMS, Esq.

704. A SWORD, with moulded, crown-like pommel and drooping quillons. The surface of the hilt is enriched by a form of geometrical ornaments in gold, silver, and copper, worked after the fashion of the *Azziminia*, Italian work of the 16th century. The blade is broad and tapering. *This superb sword was found hilt upwards in the mud banks at Westminster some little time ago; its state of preservation is most astonishing considering its long immersion under water.* Its date must be considered anterior to the Norman Conquest, possibly with the reign of Cnut. *An almost similar sword was found in the River Witham, and is now preserved in the British Museum.*

705. A SWORD, with filbert-shaped pommel and straight quillons, inscribed blade. *Found in France.*
Of the reign of Henry III.

706. A SWORD, russeted hilt, pear-shaped pommel, straight quillons, with an early instance of the *pas-d'âne*, with small counter-guards issuing at right-angles. *Italian workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry VII.

707. A SMALL FIGHTING SWORD, flat wheel pommel, straight quillons on the tang of the blade is stamped an armourer's mark. *Italian workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry V.

708. A HEAVY FIGHTING SWORD, of the "Bastard" type, large wheel pommel, straight quillons of octagonal section. The blade stamped on the tang with an armourer's mark. *Found in Hamburg. German workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry IV.

709. A HEAVY FIGHTING SWORD, of the "Bastard" type, deep wheel pommel inlaid with a *cross-crosslet* in brass, slightly drooping quillons of square-shaped section. *From Mogowo, Poland.*
Of the reign of Henry IV.

710. A "SWEPT"-HILTED RAPIER, russeted hilt, incrusted with amorini, &c., in silver. *Said to be the work of Italian artists established in England.*
Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

711. A TWO-HANDED SWORD, gracefully faceted pear-shaped pommel and slender drooping quillons, grooved tapering blade, stamped with a fleur-de-lys. *Found in the River Scheldt. Flemish workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry IV.

712. A SWORD, with hilt of laton, deep wheel pommel, and slightly drooping quillons of square-shaped section. *Probably French.*
Of the reign of Edward III.

713. A HEAVY FIGHTING SWORD, with deep wheel pommel of octagonal outline, straight heavy quillons, widening slightly at the ends, original leather grip, the blade inlaid with an inscription in brass. *German fashion.*
Of the reign of Henry VI.

714. A "CLADHER-MOR," or great sword, with drooping quillons, each ending in a quatrefoil ornament, small hollow wheel pommel, brazed together. *Scotch fashion.*

Of the reign of Henry VI.

715. A SWORD, with russeted hilt, large spheroidal pommel, straight quillons, and single ring guard, decorated with incrustations of foliated scroll work, the blade etched with a hand out of clouds holding an armillary sphere and a crowned Tudor Rose with the initials E.R. *Said to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake.*

Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

716. A SWORD, with russeted hilt, large spheroidal pommel, curved quillons, incrusted with cherubs' heads, &c., *in the Italian school. English work.*

Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

717. A RAPIER, with russeted hilt and large pear-shaped pommel, intricate steel and bar guard, incrusted with flowers, &c., in silver, long and strong tapering blade of flattened diamond-shaped section. 4 ft. 0½ in. long. *English work.*

Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

LENT BY SEYMOUR LUCAS, ESQ., R.A.

718. A SWORD, gilt-bronze hilt, with large spheroidal pommel and simple guards, the whole most elaborately chiselled with marks, caryatids, &c., in the late Cellini school of ornamentation, grooved, pierced, and inscribed blade. *Probably German workmanship.*

Of the Reign of Edward VI.

719. AN ARCHER'S SALLAD. Found in Golden Lane, E.C., on the site of "The Globe" (Shakespeare's) Theatre. *English workmanship.*

Of the reign of Richard III.

720. A CLOSED HELMET, with moveable vizor and umbril, etched with bands of ornaments, amorini, &c., gilt. *Italian workmanship.*

Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

721. AN OPEN HELMET, with hinged ear pieces and high comb, decorated with sunk gilded bands. *Italian work.*
Of the reign of Queen Mary.

722. A LARGE LEFT-HAND PAULDRON, with an upright shoulder guard, finely etched with narrow bands of ornaments, and a battle scence of the upright guard, in the manner of Bellini. *Italian workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry VII.

723. AN OPEN HELMET, with a low-roped comb, hinged earpieces. *Italian workmanship and fashion.*
Of the period of Queen Mary.

724. A CLOSED HELMET, with fluted skullpiece and salient vizor. *German workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry VII.

725. A CLOSED HELMET, known as an "armet," the occularia reinforced with with brass. *English, but of Italian fashion.*
Of the reign of Richard III.

LENT BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

726. A PARTIZAN. *Italian fashion and workmanship.*
Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

727. A HALBERD. *English.*
Of the reign of George I.

728. A GUISARME, punched with various ornaments. *Probably English.*
Of the reign of Henry VIII.

729. A PAIR OF GLAIVES. *Italian fashion and workmanship.*
Of the reign of Henry VIII.

LENT BY HAROLD C. MOFFATT, Esq.

730. A TWO-HANDED SWORD, with drooping quillons and diagonal guards on the *ricasso* of the blade. *Swiss fashion.*
Latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

731. A CLOSED HELMET, with fluted skullpiece. Moveable vizor and bevor. *Probably French.*
Of the reign of Charles I.

732. A HEAVY OPEN HELMET, with high comb and hinged earpieces.
Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

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733. A TILTING HELMET, with reinforced skullpiece and large and full vizor and bevor, in one side of which has been a small trap-door for breathing purposes. *English work.*
Of the reign of Henry VIII.

Attached is a crest of wood, carved as a porcupine, with a collar and line, the crest of Sydney.

Lent by LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

734. A SALLAD, blackened surface. *Italian* (*Venetian*).
Of the reign of Richard III.

Lent by LORD ZOUCHE.

735. A BROAD-BLADED DAGGER, known as a *Cinquedea.*

The grip and pommel of wood, covered with copper and overlaid with silver.

The pommel is spade-shaped, on one side decorated with niello, representing the bust of a Roman Emperor enclosed in circles, around

which are children's heads and arabesques. A label beneath, lettered "AD. IN. PE.," apparently intended for HADRIANUS IMPERATOR. On the reverse, the copper and silver have been torn off, perhaps to remove the owner's arms. A mounting of gilt metal, with trophies of musical instruments in relief, passes round the upper part of pommel. The grip is in the form of a double flattened cone with eight facets. On those of the front and back, which are broader than the rest, are musical instruments and other small ornaments in silver on niello. On the lesser facets are arabesques of niello on silver. The quillons droop, and are decorated with gilded arabesques of foliage, interspersed with shields in relief.

The blade is 20½ in. long, finely etched and gilt. *Venetian workmanship.*

Of the reign of Richard III.

Lent by SIR THOMAS CARMICHAEL, BART.

736. AN ARQUEBUS, with wheel-lock action and stock of graceful form, entirely inlaid with strapwork, &c., in engraved stag's horn. *Italian workmanship. Of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

Lent by CHARLES DAVIS, ESQ.

737. THE GREAT SWORD, SAID TO BE OF EDWARD III., formerly hung up in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Lent by THE DEAN OF WINDSOR.

738. CRADLE OF HENRY OF MONMOUTH.

Lent by THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G.

739. CORONATION ROBES OF GEORGE II.

Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

740. MILITARY SCARF, in purple silk heavily embroidered in gold and silver thread. Worn by Charles I. at Edgehill.

Lent by THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

741. SADDLE, covered with crimson velvet, embroidered in silver and gold.
Loin Cloth of crimson velvet.
Holsters.
Embossed Leather Straps.
Brass Stirrups.
On this saddle James I. rode to his Coronation.
Lent by THE EARL OF ANCASTER.

742. THE CHAIR IN WHICH QUEEN VICTORIA SAT to receive the homage of the Peers at her Coronation.
Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

743. MEDALLION OF HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
By F. BOWCHER.
Lent by MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN DONNELLY, K.C.B.

BALCONY.

DRAWINGS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

LENT BY THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

751. FOUR DRAWINGS, in colours and gold, executed in 1801 by Richard Smirke, representing the ancient mural paintings discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. They exhibit portraits of Edward III., his five sons, and St. George as their patron saint; also Queen Philippa and her five daughters.

752. EMBARKATION OF HENRY VIII. AT DOVER, 1520.

753. FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

754. SIEGE OF BOULOGNE BY HENRY VIII., 1544.
Engraving of a Picture destroyed by fire at Cowdray.

755. ENCAMPMENT OF HENRY VIII. AT MARQUISON, JULY, 1544.
Engraving of a Picture destroyed by fire at Cowdray.

756. DEPARTURE OF HENRY VIII. FROM CALAIS, JULY 25TH, 1544.
Engraving of a Picture destroyed by fire at Cowdray.

757. ENCAMPMENT OF THE ENGLISH FORCES NEAR PORTSMOUTH, JULY, 1545.
Engraving of a Picture destroyed by fire at Cowdray.

758. PROCESSION OF EDWARD VII. FROM THE TOWER OF LONDON TO WESTMINSTER, February 29, 1547, previous to his Coronation.
Engraving of a picture destroyed by fire at Cowdray.

759. PROCESSION IN ST. PAUL'S ON ST. GEORGE'S DAY, 1789, on the occasion of the General Thanksgiving for the recovery of George III.

Lent by The LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

760. THE CHOIR OF ST. PAUL'S, on the Day of Thanksgiving for the recovery of George III. in 1789.

Lent by THE LORD MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.

761. PROCESSION OF JAMES I. AND HIS COURT TO ST. PAUL'S, AND THE PREACHING AT ST. PAUL'S CROSS IN THE ROYAL PRESENCE BY A BISHOP ON THE TEXT 2 CHRON. XXIV. 8.

Diptych, on panel, each leaf 50 in. × 40 in. On the outside of the right-hand leaf is a view of London, Southwark, and the river, with London Bridge. Around the frame are texts from 2 Chron. xxiv., verses 4, 5, 9. At the bottom: "Amore, veritate, and reverentia. So invented and at my costs made for me.—H. Farley, 1616. Wrought by John Gipkyn." On the inside of this leaf is St. Paul's, without the spire; against the South wall is a gallery with the King, Queen, Prince, and Court. A bishop is preaching from St. Paul's Cross; by the side of the cross is seated an elderly man, who, to a person inquiring, "I pray, sir, what is the text?" answers, "the 2nd of Chronicles, chap. xxiv." The North side of the nave is built up with houses with smoking chimneys, from which the following lines pass to the King:—

"Viewe, O Kinge, howe my wall creepers
Have made me worke for chimney sweepers."

Round the frame texts from Haggai i., verses 2, 3, 4. On the left-hand leaf is St. Paul's repaired and beautified, the steeple rebuilt, and the houses cleared away. On each side of the steeple are four angels with trumpets, sounding verses. Round the frame are verses from Ezra vii. Henry Farley, the deviser of this picture, for eight years solicited and importuned the King and people with his schemes for the repair of St. Paul's, which had remained without a spire since it was burned in 1561. The money and timber collected for its repair lay unapplied until 1620, when James I. came in procession to the Cathedral, and in the following year issued a Royal commission for the repair of the building.

Lent by THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

762. CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA, coloured print in oils.

By BAXTER. Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

763. QUEEN VICTORIA OPENING HER FIRST PARLIAMENT.

By BAXTER. Lent by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.

764. PORTRAIT OF HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. AS AN INFANT, with his nurse, crayon Drawing.
By SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.
Lent by MESSRS. MARCHANT & CO.

765. PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ADELAIDE, crayon drawing.
By G. RICHMOND, R.A.
Lent by H.H. FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

766. PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM IV., crayon drawing.
By SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.
Lent by LIEUT.-COL. MORETEN J. WHEATLEY, C.B.

767. MARRIAGE OF GEORGE IV., print.
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

768. MARRIAGE OF GEORGE IV., print.
Lent by THE HON. GERALD PONSONBY.

769. PORTRAIT OF GEORGE III., mezzotint engraving.
By T. FRYE. Lent by MRS. J. WILSON HOLME.

770. PORTRAIT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE, mezzotint engraving, by T. Frye.
Lent by MRS. J. WILSON HOLME

Around the wall is arranged a further portion of the Bayeux Tapestry, continued from the South Room.

LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

ROYAL LETTERS, LENT BY MRS. ALFRED MORRISON.

780. LETTER FROM CATHERINE OF ARAGON to Cardinal Santa Croce, dated Windsor, October 3rd, 1529, thanking the Cardinal for the trouble he had taken in the proceedings about her divorce.

781. LETTER FROM KING HENRY VII. (in Latin) to Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, dated Westminster, June 16th, 1498. He has read his correspondent's letter of May 16th, brought by Signor Ramondi, who has assured him of the Duke's affectionate sentiments towards him. Signature only.

782. LETTER FROM KING HENRY VIII. (in French) to Margaret of Austria, aunt of the Emperor Charles V., begging her to let him have news of her shortly, as it is a long time since he heard anything.

783. LETTER FROM KING HENRY VIII. (in French) to Margaret of Austria, dated Greenwich, February 5th, 1518-19. A letter of condolence on the death of the Emperor Maximilian I. He concludes by assuring her that he will remain faithful to the alliance between himself and her nephew. Signature only.

784. LETTER FROM KING EDWARD VI., dated September 24th, 1551, on the subject of some plate which had been sent to the Mint to be melted. Signature only.

785. LETTER FROM QUEEN MARY I., dated St. James's, October 16th, 1553. A deed of gift of various window curtains and hangings to George Brediman, one of the Grooms of the Chamber.

786. LETTER FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH (in French) to Catherine de Medicis, referring to Catherine's efforts to make peace between Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. Said to have been written and signed by Roger Ascham.

787. LETTER FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH (in French) to Henry IV. of France, sending M. de Beauvois, who, he must not be surprised to hear, is ashamed to stay any longer in comfort while his master is living so near his enemies. What would be the use of Paris without the King?

788. LETTER FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH to Sir Anthony Archer, dated Hatfield, December 9th, acknowledging the receipt of "one thowsand three score and two ounces" of plate. Signature only.

789. LETTER FROM MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to her grandmother, the Duchesse de Guise. As she is sure that her uncle the Cardinal de Guise will have told her correspondent all that concerns the writer, she does not write a long letter, but only wishes her good health, a long and happy life, and thanks her for the beautiful necklaces she has received.

790. LETTER FROM MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to the King of Spain, dated July 11th, 1568. She will not trouble him with her misfortunes, which she has fully detailed to his ambassador. She will only tell him that, after having suffered all the abuses, calumnies, and impositions from the enemies of God and His church, she is come to Carlisle to justify herself from the villanous lies which have been heaped upon her while she has been kept in prison.

791. LETTER FROM MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to the Archbishop of Glasgow, dated November 13th, 1574. She acknowledges the receipt of some "confistures," and says she is in good health, but that if he does not send her a secretary soon he will not hear from her again, for writing much makes her ill. She begs him assistance for Madame de Bry, who is returning to France on some business connected with her dowry. She signs herself, "Your very good friend and mistress, a prisoner, Marie R."

792. LETTER FROM MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, to Henry III. of France. This most interesting letter was written only six hours before her execution. She says that, having received notice of her approaching execution only after dinner of the day she writes, she has not time to give him a full account of all that has passed, but if he will listen to her doctor and other attendants he will hear the truth. She says she does not fear death, and protests that she is innocent of all crime. She commends her son to his care in proportion as he deserves it, of which she knows nothing.

793. LETTER FROM JAMES I. AND VI. to his mother, dated August 6th, 1586. The want of trustworthy messengers, and the uncertainty in which he is as to her place of residence, are the reasons of his not having written lately. But having now an opportunity, by the French Ambassador, he cannot lose the chance of inquiring after her health.

794. LETTER FROM JAMES I. AND VI. to Henry IV. of France, thanking him for the gracious reception and the extraordinary favours and courtesies he has granted to Viscount Cranbourne, son of his Treasurer.

795. LETTER FROM ANNE OF DENMARK, Queen of James I., to the Archduke Albert of Austria, dated July 29th, 1605, acknowledging the receipt of his letter by the Baron de Hobogne, with whom she is so much pleased that she thanks the archduke for sending such a discreet and sincere minister.

796. LETTER FROM HENRY, PRINCE OF WALES, eldest son of James I., to Henry IV. of France, dated August 26th, 1606, thanking him for the expression of affection which he has received both from the King and the Dauphin.

797. LETTER FROM ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF BOHEMIA, daughter of James I., to Lady Killigrew, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Lady Killigrew, and expressing a hope that she may one day hunt in her park.

798. LETTER FROM CHARLES I. (in French) to his mother-in-law, Marie de Medicis, with a subscription by Henrietta Maria, announcing the birth of Charles II. Dated May 30th, 1630.

799. LETTER FROM CHARLES I. to the Duke of Ormond, dated July 31st, 1645. He writes that it hath pleased God by many successive misfortunes to reduce his affairs to so low an ebb as to be a perfect trial to all men's integrities. He principally relies upon the Duke for assistance, and urges him to personally bring over reinforcements from Ireland, and to leave the government of that country in the fittest hands he can. But he must not understand this as a permission to grant the Irish anything more in the matter of religion.

800. LETTER FROM HENRIETTA MARIA to her mother, Marie de Medicis. Having heard that her correspondent has been ill she cannot rest satisfied until she knows that she is restored to health. She begs that M. Mayerne may be reinstated in his post as physician to the King, her brother, and also that her nurse's annuity may be paid.

801. LETTER FROM HENRIETTA MARIA to Cardinal Richelieu. She sends back the Abbé Montagu with full powers, and thanks the Cardinal for the trouble he has taken to oblige her.

802. LETTER FROM CHARLES II. to his cousin, Prince Rupert, dated Paris, February 19th (1653). Having received intelligence from Nantes that the Prince was not far from the French coast, he writes to say that he is to give credit to what "Mr. Atturney" will write. He will not say anything himself, because he has lost the cypher.

803. LETTER FROM CHARLES II. to Cardinal Mazarin. Written in French and dated Chantilly, November 4th, 1653. On account of the improved prospect of his affairs, he finds it necessary to be nearer the place where his friends are working in his interest. He sends the Abbé Montagu to explain his reasons, and give repeated assurances of his friendship and devotion.

804. LETTER FROM QUEEN CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA, dated Windsor, August 7th, 1629, giving her assent to the scheme of payments to be made to her servants.

805. LETTER FROM JAMES II. to the Duke de Lauzun, written in French and dated St. Germain, August 10th, 1690. He has received the Duke's letter, and has heard of what has taken place since they parted. The enemies themselves admit that Lord Tyrconnel and Lauzun withdrew in good order, so much cannot be said of the King's own infantry. He gives an account of his doings since his return to France, and of his vain efforts to procure some troops to go to England.

806. LETTER FROM QUEEN MARY (OF MODENA), Consort to James II. and VII. to the Abbess of Chaillot, principally on the subject of the sisters of the convent who had recently died.

807. LETTER FROM PRINCE JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD (JAMES III. AND VIII.) to Cardinal Albani, dated August 10th, 1717, thanking him for his assurances of friendship, and asking to sometimes pay court for him to the Pope.

808. LETTER FROM PRINCESS CLEMENTINA, Consort of Prince James Francis Edward (James III. and VIII.), to the Pope, dated February 16th 1729, thanking the Pope for his benediction, and also for the chaplet which he has sent.

809. LETTER FROM PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD (CHARLES III.), congratulating his correspondent on his having been selected (probably as ambassador) by the King of France.

810. LETTER FROM PRINCE HENRY, CARDINAL DUKE OF YORK (HENRY IX.), on the subject of some declaration which has been signed by some lady who afterwards repented of having done so, also about his brother, who gives him great cause of annoyance.

811. LETTER FROM QUEEN ANNE TO SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, dated August 30th, 1707, promising that Lord Sunderland shall "come into employment as soon as possible," for why should she, who can have no interest except the good of the country, be brought into the power of one set of men. (Not signed.)

812. LETTER FROM QUEEN ANNE (IN FRENCH) TO LOUIS XIV., dated Windsor, November 14th—24th, 1712. She has received with pleasure her correspondent's amiable letter, brought by Matthew Prior, and assures him she will not lose a moment in hurrying on the conclusion of a peace.

813. LETTER FROM KING WILLIAM III. (in French), dated Kensington, February 7th—17th, 1690. He is impatiently expecting the arrival of General Dopf, in order that he may send him back to explain that he himself cannot cross the sea as soon as is necessary.

814. DRAFT (IN FRENCH) OF THE FIRST SPEECH OF GEORGE I. at the opening of Parliament, with corrections and alterations. The speech comments in general terms on the state of affairs, the dangers to be apprehended from "le Pretendant" (*i.e.* King James III.), and other similar matters, the only definite suggestions being a demand for increased revenues for himself and his son. March, 1715.

815. TWO TRANSLATIONS of the above into English.

816. LETTER FROM GEORGE LOUIS, ELECTOR OF HANOVER, afterwards George I., to the Duke of Leeds, thanking him for his professions of attachment, and referring to the visit of Lord Danby and his brother to Hanover. Dated Hanover, 22nd December, 1710. *Autograph signature. French.*

817. LETTER FROM GEORGE AUGUSTUS, ELECTORAL PRINCE OF HANOVER, afterwards GEORGE II., to a lady, with expressions of civility and respect. Dated du Camp de Werwick, 27th July [1710?]. *Holograph. French.*

818. LETTER FROM CAROLINE OF ANSPACH, wife of George II., to the Duchess of Dorset [Elizabeth, wife of Lionel, first Duke], referring to the appointment of the Countess of Suffolk [Henrietta, wife of Charles, ninth Earl] as Mistress of the Robes. Dated Hampton Court, 29th June [1730?]. *Holograph. French.*

819. LETTER FROM GEORGE III. TO LORD ASHBURTON, signifying that he had "taken the bitter potion of appointing the seven Ministers named by the Duke of Portland." These seven were the Duke of Portland, C. J. Fox, and Lords Stormont, Carlisle, Keppel, North, and John Cavendish, and formed the "Coalition Ministry." Dated Queen's House, 2nd April, 1783. *Holograph.*

820. LETTER FROM GEORGE III. TO THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN respecting the recall of his minister. Dated St. James's, 23rd December, 1808. With *autograph signature*, written after the King had become blind. *French.*

821. LETTER FROM CHARLOTTE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, wife of George III., to Richard Hurd, Bishop of Lichfield (afterwards of Worcester). The letter begins—"My Lord, it will be difficult to decide whose conduct deserves the most to be criticised, my eldest daughter's in sending you a present of a young lady, or mine in encouraging her to do so," and continues in the same strain. Dated Queen's House, 26th January, 1781. *Holograph.*

822. LETTER FROM CHARLOTTE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, wife of George III., to Lady Charlotte ————, containing congratulations and good wishes on her marriage. The letter ends, "Receive the Blessing of yr affectionnate Queens Charlotte." Dated Windsor, 28th March, 1799.

823. LETTER FROM EDWARD DUKE OF KENT to Major-General Alured Clarke: "The information you give me that His Majesty had said he would consent to my returning to England very soon is by much the most comfortable news I have received for many years. . . . Every account we have from the States confirms the idea that the French have it seriously in contemplation to attack us here this summer. Our fortifications are in a ruinous state, our garrison excessively weak, and I am confident, if we were to be attacked by any serious force, we should be able to give a very poor account of ourselves." Dated Halifax, May 26th, 1795. *Holograph.*

824. LETTER FROM ERNEST DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, afterwards King of Hanover, to William Battini. He says, "Pray does Lady A———— intend to recriminate? is she become mad? Otherwise I do not understand what she means by retaining any lawyer." Dated St. James's, Friday afternoon. *Holograph.*

825. LETTER FROM FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK, to Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, thanking him in the King's name for his letter, and expressing His Majesty's pleasure at finding the Bishop's sentiments coincided with his own on the question of the emancipation of the Catholics. Dated Horse Guards, March 9th, 1801. *Holograph.*

826. LETTER OF WILLIAM FREDERICK, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, as Chancellor of Cambridge, on University matters. Dated Croome, December 13th, 1823 *Autograph.*

827. LETTER FROM CHARLOTTE, DUCHESS (afterwards Queen) OF WÜRTEMBERG, daughter of George III., to Frederick, Duke of York, begging him to use his influence to obtain for the Duke of Würtemberg the "indemnifications for the severe losses he had suffered during the war," which, according to the treaty concluded with the Duke for his troops, Great Britain promised to obtain for him Dated Louisbourg, 22nd May, 1802. *Holograph.*

828. LETTER FROM QUEEN CHARLOTTE OF WÜRTEMBERG to her brother Frederick Duke of York, dated Louisburg, May 22nd, 1802, begging the Duke to intercede with her father on behalf of her husband on the subject of indemnifications for losses during the war.

839. LETTER FROM PRINCESS SOPHIA, daughter of George III., to her father, written when a child, in French. Undated. *Holograph.*

830. "ADDRESS TO THE DEITY," copied out by George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., written in copy book hand at the age of twelve. Dated 1774. *Holograph.*

831. LETTER FROM GEORGE IV., which begins, "You may easily imagine, warm and sincere as my affections are towards you, I have had but little rest since we separated last night. Let me implore of you to come to me . . . for I shall hate myself until I have the opportunity of expressing *personally* to you those true and genuine feelings of affection for you which will never cease to live in *my Heart* so long as that Heart itself continues to beat. I am much too unhappy to say more." Dated, C[arlton] H[ouse], 3 o'clock, July 11th, 1822. *Holograph.*

832. LETTER FROM GEORGE IV. TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, offering him the command of the army. The letter begins "My dear Friend," and ends "Your sincere Friend G.R." Dated Royal Lodge, August 15th, 1827. *Holograph.*

833. LETTER FROM CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK, wife of George IV., to———— summoning him to England to give evidence at her trial. Dated London, 8th July, 1820. *Holograph. Italian.*

The name of the person to whom the letter was sent has been carefully erased.

834. LETTER FROM PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES TO MISS HAYMAN, giving details of her movements and those of her mother. She says also: "The visit of the P.R. took place, and they met again last Wednesday. She goes again to-morrow. I should not wonder at all to see him again. As to the K., I understand he is as mad as puss, and no chance, I believe, whatever of his recovery." Dated 7th May [1813?]. *Holograph.*

835. LETTER FROM WILLIAM, DUKE OF CLARENCE, afterwards William IV., to Mr. Vincent, respecting a change of tutors for his son, Lord Augustus FitzClarence, and explaining his reasons for making the change. Dated Bushey House, March 1st, 1826. *Holograph.*

836. ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT, TO LORD BROUGHAM, in which he says: "It is hardly by the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the *theory* of Socialism that we can hope to arrive at a satisfactory result, but that the value of its principles could alone be tested by their practical adaptation. Such practical experiments have, unfortunately, hitherto been found to be *exceedingly expensive* to the nation which tried them." Buckingham Palace, June 15th, 1848.

837. LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, dated Osborne House, July 20th, 1859. Congratulations on the birth of the Duke of Hainault.

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